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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 300 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

CONGRESS PARTY SECRETARIAT AT CAPITAL

War-Time Device To Rush New Reforms

LIGHT ON "DUMMY" TACTICS MYSTERY

Govt. Of India Bill To Have No Preamble, Embodying Declaration Of Policy

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Unusual interest centres round the procedure adopted by the British Government in introducing a dummy Bill on the Indian Constitution.

Every one describes the procedure as extraordinary, and many have never heard of it before. I met one authority who gave me information that during the Great War, when it was desirable that the enemy should not know the details of the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, "Dummy Papers" representing demands for grants were placed on the table of the House and voted.

This enabled the secrecy being maintained and at the same time Parliamentary formality also was observed.

TO SAVE TIME.

In the case of the Government of India Bill, of course, there was not the same necessity for maintaining the secrecy, but the real urge was to save time. It seems that the British Government made itself sure of Parliamentary approval in adopting this procedure, which certainly deprives the members of Parliament of the right of scrutinising the Bill before it is taken up for the second reading.

Perhaps, general feeling among the rank and file is that having expressed their confidence in Mr. Baldwin and in Sir Austen Chamberlain, they would not worry about the details of the scheme and the manner in which it is proposed to enact it.

SINGLE-SHEET DUMMY.

The Dummy Bill is described as a single sheet of blank paper with the name of the Bill printed on it, and having no annexures of any kind. The text of the Bill will be circulated at the time of the second reading. The Bill will be without a preamble embodying any declaration of policy.

MISSING DUTCH AIR LINER

R. A. F. Planes & Armoured Cars Search Desert Invain

BAGHDAD, Dec. 20.

Following a terrific thunderstorm, R. A. F. aeroplanes and armoured cars are searching the desert for the giant Dutch K. L. M. airliner which was second in the England-Australia air race, and of which there has been no news, since it passed over Gaza in Palestine.

The aeroplanes are meeting with considerable difficulty in sighting objects owing to the ground haze. Machine carries three passengers and a crew of four.—Reuter.

BANKS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Week-End Returns Show Highest Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Bank of England return published to-day shows that note circulation increased by over eight million sterling compared with last week, circulation now being at all-time high record of 40,200 million sterling against 39,600 million last year. This sharp increase is due to public requirements for Christmas expenditure, reflecting recovery of purchasing power.

The Bank of France return for the week ended 14th inst., also issued to-day shows that the Bank lost 82 million francs worth of gold, imposing upon the Government the necessity of persevering in strict deflationary policy, as evidenced by the note circulation being 384 million francs lower, which is directly contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

Sardar Jogindar Singh, Congress M.L.A., who defeated Rai Umanath Bali, the candidate of Oudh Taluqdars, from the Fyzabad Division after a very close contest.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced that the text of India Bill will be published on Jan. 22. —Reuter.

CITROEN MOTOR FACTORIES

Govt. May Arrange For Its Continuance

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The following an interview between motor magnate Citroen and Prime Minister, Flandin, Government are striving to prevent the closing of Citroen motor factories which were embarrassment financially. Matters were brought to a head by the Action of Compagnie Franco-Americaine de Jantesenboi's citing Citroen Company in order to have it declared in a state bankruptcy.

In view of the Company's national importance and the number of employees involved the Government is certain to arrange for its continuance.

PREPARING FOR NEXT CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

Preparations are afoot for completing the preliminary work in connection with the holding of the next session of the Indian National Congress here in March, 1936.

A meeting of local Congress workers has been convened for 23rd inst., to consider ways and means and take up the work at an early date.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

As at present arranged, the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be taken up for consideration by the Madras Legislative Council on the 22nd January. The three days following have been allotted for non-official business.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

Mysore Council & Changing Indian Labour Conditions

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

In the Mysore Legislative Council, disallowing to-day a motion for the adjournment of the House to consider what steps would meet the reactions in the State due to the impending changes in labour conditions as a result of British India bringing into force the Indian Factories Act of 1934 from January 1, 1935, the Dewan informed the House that the question of amending the local law was engaging his attention and that the matter was now in the hands of the Board of Industries and Commerce.

The establishment of Reformatory Borstal Schools for the detention and training of youthful offenders was urged by another resolution. The Government explained that a comprehensive scheme was prepared in 1917, which would materialise as soon as funds became available.

Another resolution drew the attention of the Government to the continued distress in the countryside and urged a concerted programme of relief works from the public funds. Government gave an assurance that there was no going back on the declared policy of the Government and that they would provide funds for providing work for unemployed ryots and for rendering similar relief wherever necessary.

The resolutions were withdrawn.

The Council adjourned "sine die".—A. P.

PLAN TO OPEN OFFICES AT SIMLA & DELHI

Federation Of Indian Chambers To Follow Suit

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Not only has the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce passed to-day a resolution to set up an Office at the Headquarters of the Government of India with an Economist at its head, but the Congress Party, I understand, has proposed to establish a similar Office at Delhi and Simla with a full-fledged Secretariat.

The object in both the cases is to provide an expert staff, whose assistance will be available to the members representing both these bodies, and who while remaining at the headquarters of the Government of India throughout the year, might watch the affairs concerning them and report to their respective organisations.

A similar arrangement already exists in the case of the European Group of the Legislative Assembly, which has thereby benefited considerably.

The need for an office of this kind to help the non-official elected Indian Members has always been keenly felt, but the state of Party politics in the Assembly after the walk-out of the Swarajists has been such as not to encourage the definite establishment of a Party Secretariat Office, stationed in one place and capable of being looked to for necessary information and assistance all through the year.

FILLING UP THE GAP.

Now that void is being filled by the decision of both of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and also of the Congress Party, which has decided to take the Assembly work most seriously in the future.

Any political or commercial organisation embarking on such a permanent programme of work in the Legislatures would be in great need of a good library close at hand.

LIBRARY FOR CONGRESS PARTY.

Here, the trust of the late Mr. Diwan Chand (Salt Contractor) is coming to help by the decision adopted at the instance of the late Lala Lajpat Rai to establish a library on the lines of the well-known libraries in England which could be used by non-official members of the Legislature.

I learn that the Trust has already taken a house on Ferozeshah Road in New Delhi and that arrangements necessary to give a start by the middle of January next are in progress.

ALEXANDER MURDER ECHO.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The decision of Queen Marie of Yugoslavia to constitute herself a "civil party" in the case against three men charged with complicity in connection with the assassination of the late King Alexander, created a precedent in the French legal history.

Legal circles are rejoicing at the decision, claiming that it demonstrates the Queen's confidence in French Justice.

ANGLO-JAP INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

Br. Mission's Successful Efforts To Secure Orders For Steel Products

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The report of the Federation of the British Industries Mission states that the Federation of British Industries is in a better position than ever to introduce British businessmen in official business circles in Japan and urges the sending out of responsible representatives to study the problems on the spot and also the formation of a permanent link of British and Japanese businessmen in London and Tokio.

The Mission definitely concluded that there are openings for British Industry chiefly in the provision of capital goods in connection with the rapid development now occurring and offered the collaboration of British Industry to the Manchukuo authorities who accepted it in principle, promising to submit concrete proposals in due course.

Meanwhile an agreement has been reached for the supply of steel products for delivery to Japan and Manchuria in 1935, details of which were communicated to the British Iron and Steel Federation.

LORD RIDDELL'S ESTATE.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Lord Riddell's estate has been provisionally valued for probate at two million sterling.

DRASTIC DISCIPLINE FOR RURAL AGENTS

Mahatmaji Defines Duties Regarding Work Of Village Industries Association

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"I have the names of some workers who have volunteered to act as agents for the All-India Village Industries Association. The Board of Management have framed the Act of rules, defining the duties of Agents. They are as follows:—

(1) To begin with, the agent will be expected to attend to the programme already drawn up by the central office. After he has made a fair start with the central office programme, he will be expected to make a survey of all such industries that may be revived, improved or introduced in his area, and shall forthwith report to the central office, the results of his investigation, and submit a programme of work based on it, for examination by the office.

(2) Every agent will be expected to attend to the sanitation and hygiene of villages within his area.

ENSURING GENUINENESS.

(3) With a view to finding markets for surplus products of the villages, he should induce reliable merchants to store village products for sale at prices mutually fixed between merchants and the agent, so as to ensure the genuineness of such products.

(4) He should carry on an intensive propaganda to create a favourable public opinion for the programme of his area.

NO AID FROM CENTRAL OFFICE

(5) He may invite and receive subscriptions and donations to meet expenses in connection with his work, and should not expect any financial aid from the central office. But he shall not utilise any part of the funds collected by him for his own personal requirements.

(6) He may appoint, whenever necessary, and if the funds at his disposal permit, the paid workers needed for his work.

(7) He shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, which will be subject to audit by the central office.

(8) His work will be subject to the inspection and supervision of the central office.

(9) He shall submit a report of his work and an abstract of the receipts and payments for every month, so as to reach the central office not later than the 15th of the month following.

DRASTIC DISCIPLINE

(10) Any neglect in submitting the monthly report and the statement of accounts, or in carrying out the instructions from the central office will involve cancellation of the agency.

I would like those whose names I have already got and others to send in their names to Shri Kumarappa at Wardha, with sufficient details, so as to enable the Board to make its choice. The chief thing to bear in mind is that no one should take charge of more villages than he can manage, with or without the help of co-workers, whom he has to find, and the Board is to undertake no financial responsibility.

It is felt that the Board can never cover all the 700,000 villages of India if it is to employ paid agency. It has started work with the belief that there are self-sacrificing men and women enough who realise the necessity of serving the villages, which have remained long-neglected, though everyone knows that city life would be impossible if there were no villages to serve them."—A.P.

PLETHORA OF SAFEGUARDS AND SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Federation Of Indian Chambers See Danger To Swadeshi Industries In J. P. C. Scheme

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held a prolonged sitting to-day and concluded the consideration of their agenda after a ten hours' sitting.

A great deal of their time was spent in discussing their views on the J. P. C. Report and ultimately the following statement on the constitutional scheme was adopted by the Committe and issued to the press:

The Committee of the Federation after giving most serious consideration to the J. P. C. Report have come to the definite conclusion that the recommendations fall far short of the demand of all classes of political opinion in the country and that they are even more reactionary than the proposals contained in the White Paper.

BREATHE OF DISTRUST.

The special effort made by the J. P. C. in adding to the list of safeguards and special responsibilities which breathe complete distrust of Indians in the management of their own affairs and their decisive refusal to accept even modifications suggested by the Joint Memorandum of British Indian Delegation have resulted in making their recommendations entirely unacceptable to the Indian mercantile community as a satisfactory basis for this country's march towards the goal of complete political responsibility.

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION.

The Committee are not surprised at the universal condemnation of the Report from every corner of the country and though fully alive to the numerous deficiencies in various recommendations of the J. P. C. report which effectively checkmate the attainment by the country of real political power. The Committee would confine their attention to only that section of the Report which directly affects conditions bearing upon the economic uplift of this country.

The safeguards are unduly rigid and in the sphere of special responsibility very wide powers are conferred on Governors and Governor-General. The Instruments of instruction and powers granted at the discretion are likely to bring ministers into clash with Governors and Governor-General in their day-to-day administration, thus making harmonious relations between the Government and the Legislature impossible.

(2) Though there is an ostensible grant of responsibility in regard to finance, both in the Centre as well as in the provinces, in actual practice, the power transferred becomes illusory, in view of the unduly large proportion of expenditure being made non-votable, and in view of the powers of certification and appropriation vested in Governors and Governor-General. It is particularly significant that even on

(Continued on Page 7).

Br. NEED OF SILVER FOR RATIO WITH GOLD

Govt. May Have To Revise Policy If U. S. Intensifies Purchase

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Although sterling once again started to weaken, there was not been large withdrawals of foreign balances from London, exchange fund only intervening sparingly. Recommendations of the National Resources Board caused the weakening of dollar in terms of francs, although fears regarding the future of the dollar are now allayed, franc continues firm on better continental situation.

The market is interested in the future action of the United States Congress, especially regarding silver. It pointed out that the Treasury still needs over a billion ounces of silver to obtain the desired ratio of 25 to 75 between silver and gold stocks. Moreover the Treasury's difficulties have recently been increased by shipments of gold from Europe to New York. Some expect that the United States Congress will press for a more forceful carrying out of the silver policy. It is pointed out that in the event of intensified American buying, Chinese smuggling might easily prove too heavy a burden for China, forcing the Government to reconsider the pros and cons as devaluation.

Sardar Sardul Singh At Ajmer

AJMER, Dec. 20.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar arrived this morning via Delhi to hold the fresh Provincial Congress Committee elections as directed by the Working Committee at its last meeting in Bombay. The election starts at 2 this afternoon.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Mechanical Electrical Engineer required. Must have refrigeration engineering knowledge and be capable of preparing estimates and working drawings. Preference given to applicant having passed A.M.I.M.E. Exam. England. Apply first in writing with references stating salary expected to Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, Bombay. (3418).

Wanted—(1) Assistant Director, (2) Camera-man, (3) Assistant Camera-man, (4) Make-up Man, (5) Laboratory In-Charge, (6) Accountant. Apply sharp, stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable to The General Manager, Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow." (3420).

Wanted a first class Chromo Offset printer capable of handling a Quad Crown 2 colour Offset—by George Mann & Co., Ltd.,—for a respectable firm in Calcutta. Salary according to qualification after trial. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3413, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C.P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9343, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately:—A Technical Manager for Directing and Producing Talkie Pictures with best prospects and Actors and Actresses. Applications stating previous experience with their photos be send to: Messrs. Lala & Co., Managing Agents The Golden Eagle Movietone (Ltd.) near Central Bank, Karachi. (9304)

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co., 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3402)

Wanted Urgently Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S., & L C P & S. Fully Qualified Nurses and Midwives, B.P.N.A. for Maternity Hospitals. Apply with certificates, salaries, required Box No. 3415, 'Bombay Chronicle."

Sukker Municipality.—Applications from Lady graduates for the post of Assistant mistresses in the scale of 75—5—100. Efficiency bar—10—150 for Parmesri P. Chandwani Municipal Girls' High School Sukkur will be received by the undersigned upto 12th January, 1935. Graduates in Physics and chemistry or Sindhi and Persian will be preferred. State previous teaching experience and minimum pay required. Applicants selected will be on probation for a period of one year. After confirmation they will be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund Rules of the Municipality. L. S. Ahuja, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I Struct, Chief Officer and Secretary, School Board Sukkur Municipality. (9372).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a mofussil High School a Graduate strong in Persian. Stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9380, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen for Badami, Charcoal, Coke, etc Apply to Box No. 3409 "Bombay Chronicle."

One Sound Cameraman, One Sound Recordist, One Technical Engineer, One Still Cameraman, One Music Director and Dance Trainer, One Film Director. Only persons with genuine experience need apply to the General Manager, Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow. (3411).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

A young Hindu Punjabi, Matriculate wants the job of Bera or Chaprasi anywhere in India, nineteen of age, of good character, strong, healthy and anxious to please. Please correspond with Box No. 3401, "Bombay Chronicle."

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Daolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golwad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Businessman is willing to take up Sole Agency of text-books on Medicine, Law, Commerce Engineering, etc., from their authors or publishers on reasonable terms. Please write, stating your terms, to Box No. 3417, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1934, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To approve and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1933.

(2) To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of December, 1934, to the 16th day of January, 1935 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
17th December, 1934.

9390.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned B. N. BHATHENA OCHHAVLAL CHHOTALAL and RAJABALLI BAXUBHAI carrying on business as pipe fitting mill and gin stores suppliers at Nagdevi Street, Bombay, under the style of the firm name of B. N. Bhathena & Co has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 20th day of December, 1934.

All debts due to and owing by and all the liabilities and obligations of the said firm of B. N. Bhathena & Co. will be received paid and discharged respectively by the said B. N. Bhathena who will continue to carry on the said business as sole proprietor thereof on his own account under the said name style and firm of B. N. Bhathena & Co. as from 21st December, 1934.

From the aforesaid date Ochhavlal and Rajabally will carry on their own business on their own account.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1934.

B. N. BHATHENA,
RAJABALLY BAXUBHAI,
OCHHAVLAL CHHOTALAL.

9392

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company, constituted by a Trust Deed, dated the 30th June, 1925 and made between the said Company of the one part and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw, Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond, Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury, Esquire, all of Bombay, of the other part, as modified by a Supplemental Trust Deed made on the 20th day of August, 1928 between the same parties, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1934, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Stockholders against the Company and its property and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed as modified by the said Supplemental Trust Deed, which modifications have been proposed by the Company and are assented to by the present Trustees for the Debenture holders and empowering the present Trustees aforesaid with a view to effectuating such modifications to execute jointly with the Company a further Supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and such Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

Copy of the further Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to may during business hours, be inspected at any time at the Registered office of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary

IMPORTANT.

Each Stockholder attending the meeting must bring with him and produce when called upon to do so the certificate (s) of his stock.

Condition 10 of the Third Schedule to the Trust Deed is as follows:—

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

9394

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MUKTAGAVRI alias MUKTABAI, widow and executrix of Girjashanker Jadavji, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office. No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sheikh Memon Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 30 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 997, Old Survey No. 183, New Survey No. 1|1438 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1573 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 327 and Street Nos. 5-7 and bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West and South by the property of Dwarkadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the property of Girdharlalji Maharaj.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1934.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

9395

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT NO. 409 OF 1931.

Messrs. RAGHUNATH VALLA and CO., a firm doing business as Shroffs and money-lenders at Jambli Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay ....., Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) SULEMAN MOOSA MADEKIA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral St., outside the Fort of Bombay (2) GHANCHI DAWOOD MOOSA KORDIA, the Executor of the Last Will of Hawabai Nathu Raja, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Goghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs VACHHA and CO., a firm, doing business as Attorneys-at-law, at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay and (4) MANILAL ICCHARAM MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

and

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS & HAKIM, Attorneys of this Hon'ble Court having their Office at Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay ....., Applicants.

and

(1) The BANK OF INDIA, LTD.; (2) CHANDRASEKHAR MAHAVIR MISHIR by his father and natural Guardian, Mahavir Ramnath Mishir and (3) ABDUL RAHEMAN HAFIZ A. RASHID ....., Garnishees.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order, dated the 7th day of December, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay will sell by Public Auction in his Office at the High Court House on the 10th day of January, 1935, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the abovenamed 4th defendant in the amount due and securities in respect of the amount due to the 4th defendant by Chandrasekhar Mahavir Mishir and Abdul Raheman Hafiz A. Rashid 2nd and 3rd Garnishees respectively, for the satisfaction of the said order, costs of execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Ranchhoddas & Hakim, Applicants-Attorneys, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of Dec., 1934.

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

9397.

SALE NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to an order made by the Calcutta High Court on the 5th day of September, 1934, in Suit No. 1395 of 1933 (Satnarayan Dalmia -Vs- Rai Br. Sedmull Dalmia and Anr.) by the Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta at his office in the Court House Calcutta on Saturday the 12th January, 1935, at 12 noon.

Vankateswar Cotton Mills at Amritsar with all the piece or parcel of land measuring about 98 Bighas 19 Cottahs, buildings, Godowns, houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon and all the machinery and plants with power plants comprising of three Lancashire Boilers, one double-compound condensing Engine of 500 H.P., etc., all appertaining to the said Cotton Mills.

For further particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to the Official Receiver or to Messrs. KHAITAN & CO., Solicitors, 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

K. C. MUKHERJEE,
Official Receiver,
High Court.

9352

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1158 of 1934

DATTATRAYA WASUDEO WAGH and others .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
DATTATRAYA VINAYAK KHANDALEKAR .. Defendant.

SUMMONS.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you the Defendant abovenamed in this Court under O. XXXVII R. 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 11,944- with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 22nd July, 1933, till Judgment due under the letter of adjustment, dated 5th July, 1934, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend this suit and to appear and defend pursuant to such leave if granted. In default of your doing so the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for the aforesaid sum with interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200- for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers on your paying into Court, the aforementioned sum or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application under Order XXXVII R. 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th August, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

9391

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 3RD STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Raghunathji Valaji & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Akbarally Dawoodbhai and Azgarally Dawoodbhai in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th March, 1926, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st day of December 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage standing thereon lying at Kamatipura 3rd Street outside the Fort admeasuring 39 Square Yards or thereabouts registered under New Survey No. 5911 and Cadastral Survey No. 87 Byculla Division and assessed by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1302, Street No. 154.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WELLINGTON

TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

Produced By
ALEXANDER KORDA
Of The "Henry VIII" & "Cellini" Fame

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN"

Lavishly staged and spectacular satirical romance, with the popular idol of the millions

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in the greatest and the mightiest role of his career as the immortal lover of all ages!

GORGEOUS SPLENDOUR—ENCHANTING LOVE SCENES—THRILLING SWORD DUALS

Plans Open.

THE EDWARD
DHOBI TALAO, KALBADEVI

FROM TO-MORROW
SPECIAL FOR X'MAS
SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS
ANNA STEN
IN
CIRCUS OF SIN
THE MOST THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL CIRCUS DRAMA
Also Showing
KRAKATOA
GREAT UNDER-SEA VOLCANO IN VIOLENT ERUPTION
AND
BIG BAD WOLF
Technicolour Disney Cartoon

COMMENCING 22nd SATURDAY.

A social story that lays bare the cancer, the gangrene, the Hindu society.

"SAMAJ-KI-BHUL"

She was sacrificed at the altar of custom which proves a bane to the Hindu society.

Featuring:—
Miss DULARI, GAZNAVI JAMSHEDJI, LALITA, SAYED AHMED and others

Director:—HOMI MASTER.

Imperial
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT NOVELTY ON GUJARATI STAGE!
BOMBAY GUJARATI NATAK MANDALI
TARDEO—BALIWALLA THEATRE
ON SATURDAY 22—12—34 NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
ON SUNDAY, 23—12—34 DAY 3-30 p.m.
ON TUESDAY, 25—12—34 DAY 3-30 p.m.
A totally thrilling new Historical Drama.
KARYASIDDHI
N.B.—Mr. RASHID and Miss ROSHANARA (exponents of Indian Dances), the great European Actor and Actress, will act in this new Play.
See beautiful ROSHANARA Dance, and hear them speak Hindi.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THEM
Plans open at Theatre.
Proprietor:—BAPULAL B. NAIK.

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FIRST & SECOND M.B.B.S. RESULTS

Irani Lady Student Carries Away Three Scholarships

The following is the list of successful candidates at the First M.B.B.S. Examination held this month:—

Second Class

F A Amaral; B M Amin; D M Angare; G K Apte; I R Atodaria; Dhun Shapurji Balsara; S L Balse; Lakshmi Rajana Bankal; M I Baxa-Musa; R M Bhagat; C K Bhalerao; Indumati Moreshwar Bhat; P K Bhatt; S J Bhatt; S P Brahmabhatt; D J Chauhan; J M Chavda; H G Chinchaniker; B D Desai; D G Desai; K G Desai; Manjula Madhavrao Desai; J M Doctor; Anasuya Wamanrao Dukle; G Fernandes; E M George; N V Gharpure; Nilam Yeshwant Gore; H S Gupte; S V Gupte; Khorsed Namdar Irani; S M Javle; M A Joglekar; T C John; N S Joshi; V V Joshi; B H Kamalapur; R D Kamat; S G Kama; M B Kanekar; R. B Karkhanis; N V Karve; S S Katadare; B L Kate; D B Katrak; H M Khan; M T Khare; V A Khare; D W Khot; S K Kinare; G S Kulkarni; G T Malkani; K G Mangalvedhekar; N D Madshalia; W M Matkar; P D Meghani; R K Mehta; Villian Dayabhai Mehta; V R Mhaskar; S A Mistry; N E Mody; N V Mody; I K Mujavar; P H Munshi; D N Muzumdar; C P Nanavati; D S Nanoty; S Narula; G S Nathwani; N P Nathwani; G G De Oliveira Fernandes; J L Pandya; J P Parikh; R M Parikh; J M Patani; B D Patel; C D Patel; J R Patel; M G Patel; Leila Pandurang Patil; N M Purandare; A A Qurashi; V H Salaskar; M V Sant; C G Saraiya; P K Sen; C M Shah; K T Shah; P B Shah; V D Shah; V V Shah; K J Seth; Sumati Krishna Sir-Deshpande; J A R Sonde; D B Tambe; J H Thacker; J K Thanawala; T Thomas; C C Trivedi; Kusum Vasudeo Velankar; M N Vora; R V Waingankar; Yamuna Bhaskar Watave; P J Zachariah.

Pass

Hafiz-ur-Rahman.

Scholarships

Miss Khorshed Namdar Irani has been awarded the following scholarships: The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship, the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship and the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Scholarship.

The Dr. Yeshwant Govind Nadgir Scholarship has been awarded to W. M. Matkar.

SECOND M.B.B.S.

The following are results of the Second M.B.B.S. Examination held this month:—

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

S N Adarkar, M Ahmed, S A Ajgaonkar, V V Ankalikar, A J P Antao, V A Awalegamkar, S Bahl, D A Bhatt, H G Bhati, R M Bhatt, P D Bhave, R G Bhide, M N Birje, R G Chabria, J S Chachondia, J L Chandraker, N N Chatterji, S C Chatterji, R V Chiplonkar, A F Colaco, Gool Dhunjishaw Daruvala, Siloo Sorabji R. Daruvala, D L Date, K K Datey, J P DeMello, S B Deo, D J Desai, H H Desai, J H Desai, M D Desai, S M Desai, S P Desai, V K Desai, K S Deshmankar, Vatsala Sitaram Deshmankar, R M Deshmukh, B V Dharadhar, R N Dixit, F J D'Mello, S D Donde, A P Dube, K C Dube, N S Ellis, S V Garde, K H Gharat, D S Gogte, R M Golwelkar, M L Gupta, O P Gupta, Y K Haidri, A S Hasan, A B Irani, K J Jacob, D D Jarare, S V Joglekar, B N Jungalwala, R S Kalghatki, S M Kamodia, J B Kanuga, Narmada Purshottamdas Kapadia, H A Kapur, J N Karande, V R Karkhanis, Mira Shankarrao Kerkar, Shirin Sorabji Khambatta, M A Khan, B N Khanna, P D Khanolkar, V G Khatu, F K Khosrawy, K K Kondawar, V R Koppikar, C S Krishnamurthi, J N Madan, H N Maniar, B L Mathur, K L Mehta, G V Munje, S S Namjoshi, Ethel Florence Nunes, N D Oak, B J Pandit, S G Pansare, P D Paranjpey, R M Parelkar, C N Patel, S S Patil, K R Phansalkar, T U Poonnen, G R Purohit, Lila Waman Rangnekar, J S Rathor, R P Sakalley, R Saldenha, L M Sanghvi, C V Sanjanwalla, V R Sardar, Y T N Sawant, B C Shah, C R Shah, K M Shah, P A Shah, S B Shah, S C Sheth, Kusum Venkatrao Shetty, B V Shirolkar, Malati Mallannah Shrinagesh, K E Shroff, N K Shroff, S A Swamy, L D Thatte, K C Trivedi, K G Utturkar, Freny Pestonji Wadia.

Mr. Tom Herschell the globetrotter from Jamaica, who hopes to complete 80,000 miles of walking in June next year. Herschell paid a visit to the "Chronicle" office.

Jamaican Youth Breaks World Record

Champion Globe-Trotter Looks Forward To Conquering Nanga Parbat

Mr. Tom Herschell, champion Globe-trotter from Jamaica (West Indies), who completed 80,000 miles of walking on June 20, 1934, thus breaking the World record established by Jack Grace, an American in 1904 of covering 50,000 miles in 12 years, reached Bombay on Wednesday.

The young adventurer, who started from Argentina on a Horse up to Brazil, in 1925 and from thence began to walk, has gone round the world mostly on foot excepting at places where he was compelled to take some vehicular help.

From Brazil he walked up to Cuba, via Bolivia and then reached the United States of America, where he took part in boxing matches and sang at vadeville shows. He also went to Hollywood, where he was engaged in some films as an extra.

From San Fransisco, he got on a tramp boat and reached the South Sea Islands. On his way to Australia, he went to Samoa.

After some exhibition boxing matches and walking round Australia, the Jamaician took a boat to Durban, and proceeded to England, via East Africa, Morrocco, Algeria, Gibralter, Spain, Portugal, Rumania, Belgium and France.

He went round England on foot and earned his living by taking part in Cabaret Shows. He then returned to Europe and be turned towards the East and via Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan reached India in 1931.

In India he has climbed the Himalayas after the British Expedition and wanted to reach Nanga Parbat but was not successful as on his way up the mountain he was taken ill. He came down and via Darjeeling, Bengal Burma reached Malaya, where he completed his 80,000 miles walking tour, thus breaking the previous record.

He was bedridden and had to remain in a hospital at Singapore for a long time but at the earliest oppurtunity he took a boat to Bombay and reached here on Tuesday.

After a brief stay in Bombay, he is going to the North of India and if everything goes well he will again try to climb the Nanga Parbhat. From there he is going to Burma, and then to China, where he intends to take to film acting.

STABBED IN THE BACK

Suspect In Kamatipura Murder Charge Brought To Court

THURSDAY.

On a charge of murder alleged to have been committed on Wednesday night at 13, Lane Kamatipura, Aboo Madar, was put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday and ordered to be remanded for a couple of weeks.

Kulsambai, the wife of the deceased Mohommed Mustan in giving evidence before the Coroner to-day, stated that she was married to him only five months' ago.

She, also, deposed to the fact that she had seen her husband moving with Aboo Madar much too often and on the unfortunate day her husband had gone out with Mohommed Jehangir, their neighbour. After dusk she heard people shouting and rushing down the stairs, saw her husband in a pool of blood.

Her husband, she said, had been stabbed in the back with a knife.

Mohommed Mustan (30) was a victoria-driver.

Inquest was postponed pending further inquiries and investigations.

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEES MEETING

Selections Of Cadets-Captains Confirmed

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on December 18, the following were the main items of business disposed of:—

The Board confirmed the selections made by the governing body of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" of Cadet-Captains B. A. Samson and Raghbir Singh for the two scholarships awarded annually by the Port Trust.

The Board considered the applications for the post of deputy accountant and selected Mr. P. C. Jaidka, A.C.A., B.Com. (Birm.) for the appointment.

Annual contributions of Rs. 10,381 towards the maintenance of St. George's hospital and of Rs. 3,916 to the Nursing Fund of the hospital, calculated according to the rules laid down by Government, were sanctioned for the triennium 1934-37.

Youth Convicted For Attempt At Suicide

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 20.

On a charge of having attempted to commit suicide on December 8 last by keeping his head on the rails near the yard at a time when a down train was approaching Kurla station, Pithya Ambo (20), a Harijan of Roha (in the Kolaba District), was convicted by Mr. R. W. Potnis the Resident Magistrate at Kurla. He was given benefit of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and released on entering into a bond of good behaviour.

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, it is notified for general information that the town and port of Vizagapatam are declared infected with smallpox.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

PROTECTION - - - - - - Maximum
COST - - - - - - Minimum
SECURITY - - - - - - 100%

When considering LIFE INSURANCE as a means to provide for your wife and children or for your own old age, PROTECTION, SECURITY AND EXPENSE are the three more important factors. A policy that gives only partial protection or that is not absolutely safe and secure is better than no policy at all. Such policies can frequently be purchased at low rates but it is questionable if the economy is justified.

CROWN LIFE policies provide protection, not only against death, but against the possibility of your being unable to pay further premiums. With its conservative investment policy, its strong financial position, with its risks spread all over the world CROWN LIFE offers 100 per cent. security. In addition to its policies being more comprehensive, its conditions more liberal, its security almost absolute, CROWN LIFE'S premiums are among the lowest charged by any large, well established life office.

It will pay you to Consult the CROWN LIFE Agent.

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office for India: 12, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 24076.

HOSPITALS TO GET Rs. 14,000

Mr. Blackwell Announces Proceeds Of Scientific Exhibition

It is announced that about Rs. 14,000 have been realized as proceeds of the Scientific Exhibition held recently at the Royal Institute of Science.

This announcement was made by Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, chairman of the Special Appeal Fund Committee, at a tea party given by her and the members of the committee to the staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science who helped in organising the exhibition.

The above sum will be donated to Bombay hospitals.

Mrs. Blackwell, in a speech thanking the staff and students, said that not only had they rendered valuable assistance to a deserving cause but had also shown the city what a wonderful institution it possessed. The exhibition was of great educational value and during the past week she was able to learn more than she had been able to do all her life.

She also complimented Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, a member of the committee, who by his energetic work was instrumental in securing many donations to the fund.

Mr. Cooper paid a tribute to Mrs. Blackwell and said that it was due to her untiring and supreme efforts that the exhibition achieved the success and popularity that it did.

Good Health means Happiness

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR HARFORD & CO LTD
152 GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
Half Pints 4/- — Pints 7/9

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically in 15 minutes. **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

MAHARANI

From To-morrow

GANDHARVA CINETONE'S

Great fantasy

Directed by
BABURAO PATEL

Starring: **PADMADEVI**
THE BANSI OF BENGAL

For the first time in the History of CINEWORLD---The Scenes from Temples of world-famous RAMESHWAR & MADURA

Scenes Shot at tremendous Cost to please the most Critical mind

Supporting Cast:—
RAJA PANDIT, SHIRIN BANU, MUBARAK, NANASAHEB, CHAPHEKAR

NOTE TO SEE IT

AT **MINERVA TALKIES** —LAMINGTON ROAD:—

From To-morrow

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Revolutionizing Calcutta Football Administration

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

THE SHIELD FIASCO AND AFTER

Since the last year's fiasco in the Indian Football Association Shield final when the finalists, the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, refused to complete their engagement at the bidding of their General Officer Commanding, Major-General Bethell, Calcutta footballers have been busy putting their house in order. I am glad they have at last arrived at a satisfactory solution of the many ills from which Calcutta football has been suffering for a long time.

ABOLISHING THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

By taking over the management of the Calcutta Football League, the I. F. A. has done the most sensible thing. There was no need for a separate organisation for running the former, when the controlling body was quite capable of taking charge of the tournament. Of course, there was nothing to prevent a quasi independent body to carry on the show, and it might have just as well done it for many years to come, had not certain things happened in its career during the last few years to antagonise the the football authorities of the province.

LEAGUE'S MANY VALUABLE SERVICES

Since its existence from 1898, the League has rendered immense services to Calcutta football. The present high standard of Indian football owes its growth to the League, for which it deserves the highest praise. The present strong position of the Indian clubs of Calcutta is due to it. It has also rendered valuable services to the cause of charity of that city. But there is no reason why it should not continue to give these services when it comes under the direct control of the I. F. A.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

It must, however, be frankly admitted that its administration has been decidedly weak during the last few years. Serious allegations were made against the clubs players and officials which remained overlooked. Things came to a head last season, which compelled the authorities to take a bold stand and evolve measures to avoid a repetition of the muddle in future. The many changes they have brought about will, I hope, see a great improvement in its administration, control and conduct.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION HEAVY

Although the governing body of the League and the I. F. A. Council have been reconstituted and enlarged, the European representation on them has been maintained on the old proportions. This is distinctly unfair to the Indians. They provide not only the overwhelming number of supporters of the game but also of clubs and players. For a small minority like the Europeans to retain equal representation is injustice to the sons of the soil. I hope this unfair proportion will be set right before long.

"LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT"

There is one clause in the constitution of the I.F.A. which I particularly like, is that the office-bearers viz., the President, Vice-President, the two honorary secretaries and the honorary treasurer, have no vote. While it leaves the representatives of the affiliated clubs to decide their administrative and constitutional points, it allows appointment of outsiders to offices and at the same time prevents over representation of any club, from the voting point of view.

In Bombay we have an Association which is supposed to be ruled by persons unconnected with any club. But in fact, the Bombay Gymkhana has the monopoly of the representation though in an indirect manner.

NO IMPORTATION OF PLAYERS

To prevent importation of players from outside centres, a new rule has been framed which bans it as misconduct. They are also going to be very strict over the registration and transfer of players. The new rule states: "It is misconduct for any affiliated club, or any player, official or member of any such club to offer, or attempt to offer, either directly or indirectly, any consideration whatever to another affiliated club, player, official or member thereof, or to any other person or body with a view to procure the transfer of a player from one club to another.

PLAY THE GAME

Another rule empowers the Council to annul a match which has been willingly or unproperly given away with a view to influence the result of the match or competition, and take such disciplinary action against the offending persons and parties as they think fit.

In future any player selected to play an international or other match, arranged by the I. F. A whether in India or elsewhere, without good and sufficient reason, refusing to comply, may be adjudged guilty of misconduct. Any club instigating such player may be penalised for same.

BETTING STRICTLY PROHIBITED

An official of the association or any affiliated club a referee, linesman or player shall not bet on any football match or competition, says another new rule. Penalty for a breach of this rule is permanent suspension.

C.R.A. ALLOWED TO EXIST

There was a strong move intertain section to abolish the Calcutta Referees Association, as it is chiefly controlled by Indians. It has, however, been allowed to exist as a separate body with all the duties it enjoyed before. The only expectation is that in future the posting of referees will be done by a Referee's Committee consisting of representatives of the C. R. A. and the I. F. A. in equal proportion. Of course, the Army representative on the I. F A. Council will be one of them. I suppose the rider satisfies the Army authorities.

ACTIVE REFEREES DEBARRED FROM APPOINTMENT BOARD

A most important innovation is that no member of the Referee's Committtee shall be an active referee. This means that the posting of referees will be made by those who are not fishing for the job.

The two-referee question, still remains undecided, I believe. It depends upon the Army Sports Control Board to accord their approval to it. Unless they do so, it cannot be introduced in games where the military teams participate.

All the new rules and the changes in the constitutions tend to better control of football in Calcutta. But the rules must be strictly enforced whenever there are breaches and whoever may be the guilty party. Otherwise they would be as bad as dead letters.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Nine Competitors To Contest X'Mas Handicap Of 6 Furlongs

The following are the acceptances for the Sixth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE PRONGS PLATE: Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Jahan Ara 8-8; Dhubooh 8-8; Chabookchi 8-6; Tair al Zaman 8-4; Orphelia 8-4; Greenmoor 8-4; Farat Prince 8-2; Sun Rose 8-1; The Knut 8-1; Golden King 8-1; Alharith 8-1; Lookman 8-1; Barkhat 8-1; Sir Jamal 7-11; Aziza 7-9; Mabrook 6-13.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE MATHERAN PLATE: Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Truro 10-0; Rejoice 9-4; Sanguine 9-3; Pomagne 9-3; Chantry 9-3; Vignette 9-1; Daftrum 8-2; Saloon 8-0; Poetry 7-9; Malava 7-4; Babar Bhan 7-0; Cheer Up 6-10.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Div II.) Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties— Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands an under, 4 lbs.

Mint Master 8-10; Rolls Royce 8-10; Kurdi 8-10; Mosul King 8-8; Taj Bahadur 8-5; Hubaijan Beg 8-2; Forat 8-2; Faddak 8-1; Gul Jamal 8-1; Havana 8-1; Ace of Hearts 8-1; Grey Beauty 8-1; Imperial 7-12; Amritsar 7-5; Hussun al Iraq 6-13.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. II.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Danger 9-2; Blue Funnel 9-0; Riyad II 8-12; The Viceroy 8-10; Green Lawn 8-10; Shogat Aziz 8-9; Mumrih 8-9; Yanoos 8-9; Young Chayna 8-6; Al Hazar 8-6; Bulbul Hazar 8-3; Money Order 8-1; Adhba II 7-13; Maarib 7-12; Defender 7-9.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE: Distance 1-1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for all horses.

Superlative 9-4; Rosette 7-2; R. T. C. 8-11; Lord Wensleydale 8-4; Dandy Brush 8-1; Prince Khan 8-0; Manipulator 7-9; Oratorio 7-2.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. III.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Happy King 9-4; Quarry 9-1; Rushdi 9-0; Farhan Pasha 8-13; Hazima 8-12; Queen Singer 8-12; Anchor 8-12; Lamington 8-11; Zoolum 8-11; Talwihin 8-9; Muhaisin 8-9; Firsan 8-7; Sonia 8-7; Shiniar 8-3; Saint Fortunat 8-3; Darya Dil 8-0; Mascat 7-9; Aslan Beg 7-5; No Limit 7-4.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP: Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Kum Bak 9-4; Bay Monk 8-7; Berrydale 8-3; Almeida 8-3; Will Scarlet 8-0; Centoi 7-13; Ootman 7-8; Ternlet 7-7; Heritage 7-4.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE SANDOWN PLATE: Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second. Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Corcy 9-4; Greek Glen 9-4; Crusty 9-1; Carnelian 8-11; Sabrino 8-7; Thracian Prince 8-7; Buland 8-7; Turlogh 8-4.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. I.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second. Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Vershan 9-5; Hamiyah 9-4; Buick 7-7; Darianoor 8-12; Arab Queen 8-11; Al Hamil 8-9; Abdul Malik 8-7; Funny Face 8-4; Collector 8-2; Fiery Face 7-10; White Flower 7-5; Kaballa 7-4; Saifuldowla 7-2; Gunboat Jack 7-0; Wazir Pasha 7-0.

ADDITIONAL RACE ON BOXING DAY

The following are the entries for the additional race on Boxing Day:—

THE AMARA PLATE. Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Amirtsar.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.

Lt.—Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Taj Bahadur.

Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's The Knut.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Greenmoor and Havana.

Mr. Sion F. Nassim's Mabrook.

Mr. Vithal Luxman's Flower Bed.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Tair al Zaman.

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Dhubooh.

Messrs. Sorab Khan and M. A. Khoodabux's Isfan.

Mr. Sorab Khan's Mint Master.

Mr. Ayub Asad's Sir Jamal and Gul Jamal.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Chabookchi.

Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.

Mr. Sayad Jawad's Burkhat.

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Forat.

Mr. P. Jehangir's Kurdi.

Mr. Rodhan bin Mahomed's Hubaijan Beg (late Hubaijan).

ALL-INDIA CRICKET

Bombay Team Selected For Ahmedabad Match

It is understood that the following players have been selected to represent Bombay in the Ranji All-India Cricket Tournament, which will be played at Ahmedabad on Jan. 19—21, 1935:

1 L. P. Jai.
2 H. J. Vajifdar.
3 V. M. Merchant.
4 P. A. D'Avoine.
5 G. Richards.
6 Hindlekar
7 D. R. Havewalla.
8 H N Contractor.
9 S. Heptulla.
10. Wadkar.
11——

The eleventh place has not yet been filled.

ALL-INDIA ATHELETIC TOURNAMENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 17.

The opening ceremony of All-India Athletic Tournaments of Hindu Vijaya Gymkhana (Women Section) was performed by Mrs Abbas Tyabjee, Shrimati Sarlaben Mehta, requesting the president, to open the tournaments, said that physical education was a necessity of life and urged all to take keen interest in such tournaments for increasing health and strength of Indian population Mrs. Tyabjee urged the womenfolk to build up their bodies by regular exercise, and to organise such functions with sincerity and love to achieve success in life with a healthy body. Prizes will be distributed to the winners by Shrimati Kamladevi Raje.

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS.

The All India Athletic tournaments competitions (men section) will begin on Dec. 19 and will be completed on Dec. 22. Naib Dewan Col. Shivrajsinghji will open the tournaments and prizes will be distributed by Prince Udesinghrao Raje. Competitors from all places of India have taken part in this contest, and the Hindvijay Gymkhana's annual fnuction is becoming popular day by day.

The opening ceremony of Ladwada Vyayam Mandir was performed by Sheth Lalloobhai Girdharlal Dhobiwala who donated a good sum to the institution

DEWAN'S RETURN.

Dewan Sir U. T. Krishnamachari and Naik Dewan Mr Manilal Balabhai Nanavati! who had been to Delhi for discussing customs problem, are, it is understood expected back here either in the last week of December or during the first week of January.

His Highness, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to leave Continent on December 27 for India.

Enrolment of membership of Prajamandal is going on briskly in all parts of the state, and Sjt Abbas Tyabjee's tour of Mehsana District has got a salutary effect on people to realise the significance of aims and objects of Prajamandal.

ENTRIES FOR BOXING DAY MEETING

Big Fields Are Likely For Holiday Fixture

The following are the entries for the Seventh Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Boxing Day December 26.

THE LITTLETON HANDICAP: Distance 1 mile.

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon and Dr. Strabismus.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Varsity Express, On Time and Douceuse.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.

Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.

H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Ootman.

Mr. Eve's Risque and Carnelian.

THE CRAVEN STAKES: Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.

Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time, Douceuse, and Ibrani.

Nawabzada Fakrulmul's The Nun.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower and Thermometer.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Camille and Rooz.

Mrs. John Yorke's Fermarch.

Mr. Eve's Safety Match.

THE BATHURST PLATE: Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Kelso's Moti Koh.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham, Talk and Celebrator.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale and Tan.

Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.

Mr. Gem's Achieve.

Nawabzada Yemin -ul- Mulk's Smoky Joe.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.

Mr. Hooseinbhai's Mullingatawny.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque.

Mr. Eve's Superlative, Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep and Worlds Work.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Abood Mahomed's Arab King.

Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Maneck (late Huzam Najda).

Mr. M. B. Wacha's Fair Play.

Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Moonif.

Mr. D. D Chawan's Janiff.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.

Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Voltaire.

Mr. A. K. Ameri's Alloon.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Dark Horse Mahjoob and Royal Clair.

Mr. Nayif Haji Dhunoon's Eskimo.

Messrs. Yussuff Hohally and Ali Mahomed's Once More.

Mr. Towfiq Dubdoob's Sunbright.

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.

Mr. Hassan Tahalla's Bulbul and Shadad.

Messrs. M. M. Talib and Hassan Haji Mahmood's Lizaz.

Mr. Syed Naji's Bay Prince.

Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Sallal Ahmar

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Ruby Fish and Gold Fish.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' Harry Johnson and Ashroff.

Mr Abdul Rehman Ibin Amin's Atta Allah.

Mr. Gem's Baden and Nassirwan.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Young Bucknell.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Yawir Hilal.

Mr. Baha Khalil's Ruby Mint.

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Zohal.

Mr. Abdul Wahid's Golden Earl, The Duke and Marmora.

Mr Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg and Zaki Pasha.

Mr. Dawood Mahomed's Saggar Beg.

Mr. Mohsin bin Hassan's Zaidan.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Tariff.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Wabil and Ajid.

The Rani Saheb of Miraj, Jnr.'s Outlook.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's Sheriyar.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's Homer.

Mr. E. M. Khot's Rashid Pasha.

Mr. Saleh Hassan's Nibras (late Hani) and Kassab.

Mr. H. U. Oswal's Howel.

Messrs. Ibrahim Noomair and Sayid Mustafa Khalil's Zubbaian.

Mr. Mahomed Burgash's National.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP: Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.

Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic (late Disappointed).

Mr. M. Dhalla's Oratorio and Madge Mee.

Mr. K. Naziruddin's Dilectus.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.

Capt. R. V. Gove's Hatless.

Dr. T. D. Gove's Sassaby.

Mr. Gem's Essexbrook.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Uptolaks.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Forecat.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja and Rose-water.

Mr John Yorke's Greek Jack and Sly Abbot.

Mr. Eve's Ballintoy, Running Sea, Rosette and Bedsocks.

THE HARBOUR PLATE: Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.

Mr. P. B Avasia's Empire.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Kaballe.

Mr. S. M. Khemara's Wachmaker.

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.

Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Argonaut.

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.

Mr. Gem's Burgess

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.

Mr. S. M. Haroon's Dhib Shalwa.

Mr. Hoosein G. Khairaz's Electricity.

Mr K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.

Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.

Mr. Eve's Funny Face.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following additional Race has been framed for this day:—

THE AMARA PLATE: Winner, Rs 1,500; second. Rs. 500; third, Rs 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

PENALTIES:— Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs.

ALLOWANCE.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

DISTANCE.—1-1/4 miles.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Arab Queen Puts Up Smart Show On Track

Sabrino, Manipulator And Kum Bak Give Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Saturday's racing promises to provide exciting sport as several smart gallops were put up during the week:

BAY MONK (Munro) assisted WILL SCARLET (Davison) in a burst over 6 furlongs on the tan. The latter moved very freely and appears to be fighting fit. The former needs more time.

KUM BAK (Munro) covered 6 furlongs in attractive style. Must run well on Saturday.

CENTOI (Marrable) shaped well over 5 furlongs and is fast training on. In Poona the son of Achtoi was on the shelf, but he is quite sound now.

BERRYDALE (Bhimrao) travelled 6 furlongs. Fair.

TERNLET (Selby) and WALL STREET (Carslake) were given an easy 6 furlongs gallop. Both are fit and well.

ALMEIDA (Stokes) beat COSTAKI PASHA (Dillon) by a couple of lengths over 6 furlongs. The former is in top hole condition.

HERITAGE (Brace) covered 6 furlongs in good style, finishing resolutely. This one has struck form again.

CORCY (Dillon) had an easy 1-1/4 miles spin. Is very well at the moment.

SABRINO (Davison) galloped 8 furlongs with great freedom Should win shortly.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Selby) went an easy mile. Can win again.

VARSITY EXPRESS (Selby) was given a rousing gallop over 9 furlongs, but is not fit yet.

CARNELIAN (Brace) and SUPERLATIVE (Rowley) finished together in a 9 furlongs trial. This pair are in fine fettle at the present.

BRIGHT NIGGER (Stokes) pleased in a 1-1/4 miles test. Will be Malone's next winner.

PRINCE KHAN (Marrable) outstayed ARTHUR (Riding Boy) over ten furlongs. The former has reached his best.

MANIPULATOR (Graham) BETTY BOOP (Selby) and TAN (Bullock) were tried out over 9 furlongs, the first named asserting his superiority. Now that Manipulator is galloping well, he should be noted.

ESSEXBROOK (Davison) proved superior to HERO WORSHIP (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs.

ROSETTE (Brace) showed to advantage in a 10 furlongs gallop with BALLINTOY (Rowley) on the tan. The former should soon open his winning account.

REJOICE (Marrable) showed plenty of speed when sent 7 furlongs. She is fit and well.

TRURO (Marrable) traversed 7 furlongs in pleasing style. Has improved but carries a heavy impost.

SANGUINE (Brace) finished in front of CZARDAS (Rowley) when galloped 7 furlongs on the tan. Will run well on Saturday.

BABAR BHAN (Riding Boy) demonstrated that he has improved when sent 6 furlongs in the company of a stablemate.

COLLECTOR (Riding Boy) extended DAHES (Simmons) over a mile. The former finished strongly, but there is nothing wrong with Dahes, whose previous defeat can be ignored.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) made a favourable impression over a mile. In good form.

RAJPUT (R. Bell) galloped a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

KABAILA (Blyth) SHINIAR (Stokes) and FIERY FACE Northmore) were exercised for a mile on the grass track. Kabaila and Fiery Face gave complete satisfaction.

ARAB QUEEN (Dillon) was sent a stripped ten furlongs gallop on the tan. She acquitted herself very creditably and is going to take a lot of beating on Saturday.

BURGESS (Davison) travelled a mile. Fit and well.

VERSHAN (Selby) moved splendidly over the mile course.

THE VICEROY (Marrable) covered a mile on the grass in satisfactory style. Fit for the fray.

MONEY ORDER (Dillon) traversed a mile but is better over 6 furlongs.

NO LIMIT (Riding Boy) easily accounted for CRAWFORD (Riding Boy) over a mile. The former has improved out of knowledge.

ABDUL MALIK (Dillon) stretched HAZIMA (Riding Boy) over a mile. The former should be noted.

KARAM ALLAH (Riding Boy) went a mile with great dash. Should win when next saddled.

ADHBA II (Riding Boy) beat KUTUB (Riding Boy) over a mile.

AMRITSAR (Dillon) ran away from ZENOBIA (Munro) in a mile trial. The former improves with every gallop.

SUN ROSE (Blyth) finished ahead of ASLAN BEG (R. Bell) over a mile.

ROLLS ROYCE (Stokes) put up a smart show over 9 furlongs. Likely outsider

FARAT PRINCE (Harding) covered 9 furlongs in pleasing style. Should run well.

TAJ BAHADUR (Davison) went 9 furlongs at three-quarter pace. Improved.

BARKHAT (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction in a 10 furlongs gallop. Has improved.

LOOKMAN (Dillon) travelled 9 furlongs in good style. Is striking form

MINT MASTER (Riding Boy) gave a good display over a mile.

ORATORIO (R. Bell) did a remarkable gallop for 10 furlongs on the grass. This grey flies in his morning work, but dislikes performing before a crowded audience in the afternoon.

The following have worked well:—YOUNG CHAYNA, KIRKIBOST, AL HAMIL and FUNNY FACE.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 1 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 14 1353
Parsi: Tir 16 1304
S. S. Mantua with English mails of December 6, due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 22

Bombay Races: Sixth Day of Winter Meeting.
S. S. Strathaird, with "English" mails, sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, December 24

Christmas Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

TUESDAY, December 25

Christmas Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, December 26

Boxing Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (Gujarati records). 1-0 p.m. Available market rates. Indian Programme. 6 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma will speak on "Domestique Happiness" (Gujarati) 7-0 p. m. Instrumental solos. Madhavial—Sitar. 7-30 p.m. Educational Hour "Inventions and Inventors" by V. A. Kapadia (in Gujarati). 8 p.m. European programme. Empire relay. Indian programme. 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European programme. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Empire relay. 10 p.m. Jos. Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The weekly programme for ladies, Maujal Kunkumam, will be held to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall. Ardra Darsan will be celebrated on Saturday 22nd at 6 a.m.

SIR G. HIDAYATULLAH RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL OF STATE

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, has resigned his office of Member of the Council of State.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when discussion will be held in English, on Mr. Sarabji Nowroji Kanga's Paper on "Modern Spiritualism and Zoroastrianism."

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended 15th instant:—

Mount Road, Hasnabad, at No. 110 in a well; Gunpowder Road at No. 24, in a well; Connaught Road at No. 26 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.) in an underground masonry tank.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

To-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge Chaupatty, Lady Deamond will distribute prizes to the successful women students of the Chaupatty Free Training Classes. There will be Indian music and a little sketch performed by ladies. All women are cordially invited to attend it.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Death on the Diamond" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dolly Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Going Hollywood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Below the Sea" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Maid of the Mountains" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Ghoul" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Girls Will Be Boys" Time as usual

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Dance music. 8-0 p.m. The Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Charles Shadwell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Coventry. 8-30 p.m. "Hair-cuts, Shaves, Shampoos" A Musical Misadventure in a Barber's Shop. A Snappy Farcical Riot on Cutting Lines by Cecil Madden and S. E. Reynolds. 9-15 p.m. "Nightmare Series—No 5: Room 2660 Calling." The Hon. Theodora Benson. 9-30 p.m. Leon Wayne Sexter Elizabeth Scott (Mezzo-soprano). 10 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. Leader, A. Rossi. Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-45 p.m. The Squire Celeste Octet. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Rabenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Jeypore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Saturday (22nd instant).

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 a.m. on Monday (24th instant).

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

The 15th session of the National Liberal Federation of India will commence in the Gokhale Hall at Poona at 3 p.m. on the 28th instant instead of on the 27th as originally arranged) and continue on the following two days. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru who has been elected to preside reaches Poona on the 25th instant.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LEAVES FOR KARWAR

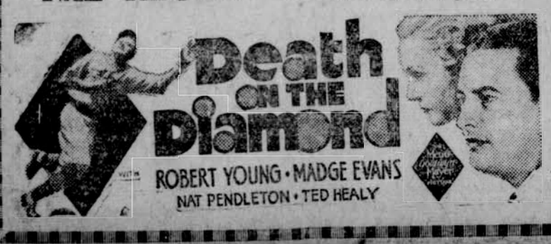
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, arrived in Bombay yesterday by H. M. I. S. Clive from Beni Bunder on a short visit and left by the same vessel for Karwar in the evening.

THE EXCELSIOR
FROM TO-MORROW

One of the most brilliant pictures ever made

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Outstanding Comedian
Harold Lloyd
in the Fox Release
The CAT'S PAW
SUSPENSE—THRILLS
LAUGHTER!
TO-MORROW
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR X'MAS!
BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY
in their latest
MUSICAL COMEDY
COCKEYED CAVALIERS
Plans Open at the Theatre

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.



DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED IN APPEAL

High Court Holds Session Judge's Charge To Jury Was Defective

Non-direction by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana in his charge to the jury, and want of corroboration of a retracted confession were the grounds on which the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court acquitted Mahadu Kawaji Kewari who was sentenced by the Lower Court to capital punishment.

On September 23, 1933, Dhondu Malu Gawli, his mistress and his servant were found murdered in the village of Shil. After some time, Mahadu was arrested in a distant village, and on his confession six other persons were arrested in connection with the crime. Mahadu was made an approver, but he later retracted his confession, and the six men were acquitted on the charge of murder.

PARDON FORFEITED.

Thereafter the District Public Prosecutor, gave a certificate that Mahadu, the approver, by retracting his confession, had forfeited his pardon and was liable to prosecution. Mahadu was, thereupon tried on the charge of abetment of murder and was sentenced to death. Against this he appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships observed that there was no evidence against the appellant except his own confession which was retracted and which was not corroborated by any other evidence. There was also non-direction on certain points by the Assistant Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury. He had omitted to mention that on the night of the offence, a criminal tribe was camping near the place, and this was a material point in view of the fact that the motive alleged for the murders was robbery. There was one circumstance against the appellant, and that was that he was absconding for some time after the offence. But there was nothing to show that he had any knowledge of the crime.

Under the circumstances, their Lordships quashed the conviction and sentence and acquitted the appellant.

Mr. Bakhale appeared for the appellant and the Government pleader for the Crown.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public on Monday (24th instant) from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., but will remain closed on Tuesday (25th).

ELECTION MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in Gaiwadi (Girgaum Road) to support the candidature of Mr. Nimbkar in 'D' Ward. Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside and Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik, Pendse and Joshi will speak.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward D. C. C. was held on the 10th instant in the Committee's Office, Parel, the following persons were elected: Sjt. D. D. Wadia as President, in place of Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi (resigned). K. Vithal Rao Vice-President, in place of Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami (resigned), and Keshav Dev Sharma as a council member.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Rawalpindi' with the mails from London of the 13th instant passed Suez at 11 p.m. on the 19th instant.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Polk' left Singapore on the 18th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant and sail again on the 28th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

G. S. B. F. RELIEF SOCIETY

The first annual general meeting of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Family Relief Society was held on Sunday last at Dadar. Mr. S. R. Haldavnekar, Postmaster, Mandvi, presiding.

The Society was started last year with a view to render necessary assistance to the dependents of a member of the Society in case of his premature death. The report and accounts for the last year were passed unanimously.

The President of the Society, Mr. V. V. Salustekar appealed to the members to canvass support for the Society and to enrol more members. The Managing Committee for the next year was then elected with Mr. M. B. Nadkarni, as President, and Mr. V. A. Nahar as Secretary.

MR. B. R. TEWARI

Mr. B. R. Tewari, Advocate, High Court, is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 'D' Ward.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th December 1934:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,84,67,41
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	81,96,11
Gold bullion in India	11,55,30
Silver bullion in India	13,87,54
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	33,20,97
In England	11,07,49

Indian Engineer & Architect

MR. BATLEY'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION RATHER THAN COMPETITION

On Thursday, the last day of the 20th Session of the Engineering Congress, two Papers were read by the delegates to the Congress at the Lecture Room of the Royal Institute of Science. The first Paper was on "The Engineer and Architect in India—a plea for co-operation rather than competition" by Mr. C. Batley and the second Paper was on 'Twenty Years' History of Bombay Roads" by Mr. N. V. Modak with Mr. B. V. Wagh.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

In the course of his lecture Mr. Claude Batley defined what he felt was the difference between a surveyor, an Engineer and Architect, "the trinity who by their respective contributions, with the co-operation of client and contractor would be mainly responsible for the production of a completely satisfactory modern building.

"In our own Royal Charter" continued the speaker "We architects are described as 'loving subjects associated together for the purpose of forming an institution for the general advancement of Civil Architecture and for promoting, and facilitating the acquisition of knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected with it."

VALUABLE LEGACY

"I declare that only by the intimate co-operation of all concerned, each in his own sphere of legitimate practice, is it possible to get a beautiful sound or enduring building, a monument to our several talents and a valuable legacy to those who follow us. For as Ruskin says: "If indeed there be any profit in the thought of being remembered hereafter, which can give strength to present exertion or patience to present endurance there are two duties respecting national architecture, whose importance it is impossible to overrate: the first, to render the architecture of the day, historical: and the second to preserve as the most precious of inheritances that of past ages."

A discussion followed the above speech and the questions arising out of the discussion, the author of the above paper replied.

"ON BOMBAY ROADS."

Mr. N. V. Modak, who with Mr. B. V. Vagh prepared a paper of the Bombay Roads, in the course of his lecture said: "Since the adoption of the Capital Road Programme, Bombay Roads came to be divided into two classes, one capital, the other revenue—denoting thereby that the cost of the former was met by raising short period loans and that of the latter from revenues.

"The terms "Heavy" and "Light" are so vaguely applied to traffic at the present moment that it is necessary to obtain some numerical meaning for these words. This matter is receiving the attention of Road Engineers in other parts of the world and it is hoped that a generally approved formula would be evolved in course of time.

"Primary traffic needs of an industrial and populous city like Bombay are (1) to free the important centres from local congestion, (2) to facilitate movement from point to point such as between docks and industrial areas or ware-houses—Mills, or ware-houses and the retailers or the railways (keeping the warehouses and industrial traffic clear of residential and shopping areas)—home and office—home and shop and home or office and recreation (3) to link the city roads to through routes and (4) to improve the approaches to the city without causing congestion in the centre. Bombay, owing to its peculiar geographical position is not required to fulfil the last two conditions. Its shape from north to south is elongated and being surrounded on three sides by the sea, it is not in the centre of any routes of through communications.

CENTRE OF CITY'S ACTIVITIES.

"The fort area is the main centre of Bombay's activities. In order to give direct access from the north to this part of the city four main routes have been constructed. The free movement of traffic from docks to railway stations and industrial areas is secured via Reay and Frere Roads without disturbing the residential and shopping areas. There is no likelihood of any more through roads from east to west being undertaken by the municipality for years to come for want of funds.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

"The increase in number of vehicles of all kinds running at various speeds has brought about an ever-growing congestion with consequent loss of time and money to every class of the community. The immediate result of this congestion has been that the free flow of traffic is checked, increasing at the same time risk to life and limb, the direct outcome of the impatience and carelessness exhibited both by driver and pedestrian. In order to remove congestion it is necessary to remove and regulate the traffic brought in by cross-roads at inter-sections. To secure this end the remedy of one way traffic is often adopted.

FOOT-PATHS

"In the past, the roads catered mostly to facilitate the free movement with accelerated speed of motor vehicles but to-day the right of pedestrians to use the roads with safety cannot be ignored adequate foot-paths with suitable crossings must be provided. The treatment of footpath should be such as to induce the pedestrians to use it in preference to the carriage way. Unfortunately this aspect of the question has not received proper attention in the past.

The speaker then went on to explain the general considerations that are to be taken note of in the construction of roads.

After his reading the Paper, a discussion on the subject followed which was later replied to by Mr. Modak.

Mr. Meyer Nissim's Candidature

Mr. Meyer Nissim, who is standing as a candidate from A Ward at the ensuing Municipal Election, in the course of his manifesto to the voters says:—

You are probably aware that I have been a member of the Corporation for the last 19 years and had the honour to be elected Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1917/18 and the President of the Corporation in 1929/30. I have also had the honour of being unanimously elected Chairman of the Improvements Committee in 1932/33 and again in 1933/34. During this period the finances of the Trust showed very substantial improvement, the whole of the floating debt of Rs. 89½ lacs which existed before I assumed the Chairmanship being totally liquidated during the period I was the Chairman. I venture to say that all the years I have been connected with the Municipality, I have always taken keen interest and an active part in the various important civic matters brought before the Corporation and wish to assure you that, if you will kindly support me again with your votes and return me to the Corporation, I shall continue to devote my best energies to the service of the City and the welfare of the citizens.

5 Arrests At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Dec. 20.

Five persons have been arrested by the Kalyan town police as a sequel to a raid on an alleged gambling den.

The amount recovered in the course of the search is Rs. 40.

COMMISSIONER'S 'RIGHT' CHALLENGED

Appeal Against Decision Of Roha Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 20.

On behalf of Mr. Hari Vishnu Railkar, a pleader "voter" of Roha, Mr. K. N. Dharap, Advocate, to-day filed an appeal before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, against the decision of the Roha-Ashtami Municipality, praying that the new electoral roll should either be cancelled or so amended as to be brought in conformity with the old roll in respect of all its names both by addition and omission of necessary names and for an interim injunction restraining the Municipality from finally publishing the new roll during the pendency of this appeal.

The appellant states that the Commissioner has no power to order a fresh roll to be prepared. His order to that effect is 'ultra vires' and cannot be carried out by the Municipality. The election for the triennium commencing from April 1, 1934, was to be held on August 14 last, but it was postponed. The new electoral roll is to be finally published on December 31, 1934.

The appeal is transferred to the file of Mr. S. M. Kaikini, the Assistant Judge at Thana.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Under the auspices of this League a class in Home Nursing will be conducted by Dr. G. D. Khandekar from Friday (21st instant) between 9-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) on every Friday. Those desirous of attending the class should give their names to the Secretary of the Dept. on or before 21st instant in the League's Office, 824 A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Hospitals

To what extent the K. E. M. and other municipal hospitals are patronised by the public will be seen from the fact that, in spite the restriction last year owing to financial stringency, the total number of in-patients were 10,333 as against 10,515 in the preceding year, the total number of out-patients also increased from 1,88,395 in the preceding year to 2,07,611 last year. The highest number of out-patients on any particular day was 910. In the 14 municipal dispensaries new cases treated during the last year were 97,439 against 80,129 in the preceding year. The number of cases confined in the Maternity Homes rose from 3,515 to 4,226. These figures show that the K. E. M. Hospital and other municipal dispensaries and maternity homes are doing very useful work for the poor and the lower middle classes.

Carnatic Orchestra

"Karnataki" music is getting popular in Bombay. People, who could never think of going to any place to hear a South Indian musician singing, have begun to take interest in the Karnataki music and several of them are anxiously looking forward to the Orchestra of South Indian women, that is to reach Bombay in the last week of this month. It is understood that the Orchestra is to consist of twelve women belonging to well-known families of Madras. The Orchestra, which is being led by Srimathi Visalakshi, who is well-known for her vocal as well as instrumental music, is to consist of three women who will play on the Veena, one on the flute, one on the Violin, one on Tabla and the others on other instruments. The general public of Bombay and the South Indians in particular, will, without doubt, welcome this orchestra.

BIGAMY & ABETMENT

Father And Daughter Get 6 Months' Jail

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 20.

Accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict that the accused are guilty of bigamy and abetment thereof respectively, Mr. D. C. Joshi the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, convicted to-day Chandrabhaga and her father Bhikaji Malhari Sonavane and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

On a further charge of cheating, they were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' additional labour. Both the sentences to run concurrently. The judge ordered that out of the fine of Rs. 200, if recovered, Rs. 100 be paid to the complainant Sakya Hari Bhimaji of Kurla who was induced to part with Rs. 200 in cash and two saris at the time of his alleged marriage on Jan. 19 last with Chandrabhaga by falsely representing her to be a "widow," though her former "husband" Lakshman Narsu was living.

STABBED TO DEATH

Play House Corner, Scene Of Tragedy

Play House Corner, Bombay, which is one of the busiest localities at night, was the scene of a second murder this week. The victim in this case was also a Muslim. A police constable arrived on the spot and removed the body to the morgue. The assailant is reported to be still at large.

Inquiries made show that one Kallan was returning home at about 8-30 p.m. on Thursday when some person or persons chased after him and stabbed him to death. The Nagpada Police are making inquiries.

As a result of information given to Police by some person, five men alleged to be involved in a recent jewellery theft case in Lucknow, have been arrested in a village in the district.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1934

CONFLICT OF PURPOSES

In speaking on the J. P. C. Report at the European Association's dinner at Calcutta the Viceroy only stated the official view of the Report. That view is by now sufficiently familiar and Lord Willingdon has added but little to it. He naturally praised the Report to the skies: it gives such extraordinary powers to the Governor-General and even the Provincial Governors. Three years ago he expected, he said, to be only a "Constitutional" Governor-General. But the Report makes him, as Mr. Churchill himself admits, a virtual Mussolini or a Hitler. He believes none will question his sincerity of purpose. None need doubt his sincerity. But much depends upon what the purpose is. His purpose, as is that of Britain in general, is to prolong her "trusteeship" in India; and he is most sincerely advancing that purpose, his dual policy being sufficient testimony to his sincerity. But India's purpose is to cut short that "trusteeship" immediately. The conflict of purposes must continue until Britain consents to a genuine settlement with India.

Self-Deception

Let not Lord Willingdon delude himself with the thought that his dual policy has really succeeded or that the conflict is less pronounced now than it was on the eve of his regime. If anything, his regime has considerably embittered the conflict and the J. P. C. reforms are the last thing in the world to end it or even to reduce it. If he really believes that the Congress is returning in a penitent mood "for closer association with the Government and its problems and difficulties," his is phenomenal self-deception. Of the two alternative attitudes towards the J. P. C. scheme he envisages, namely, its acceptance and "a flat and sterile rejection," an attitude which connotes continuing for an indefinite period under the existing constitution, the Congress has deliberately chosen the second. Only Congress will see to it that the continuance under the existing constitution will not be quite so long as he expects.

Country's Verdict

Nor need the Viceroy have any doubt about the plain fact that the country as a whole is as much for a "flat rejection" of the J. P. C. scheme as is the Congress. If he has any doubt about this let the Legislative Assembly decide the point, particularly, because the White Paper scheme was the foremost issue at the elections. Only, if Lord Willingdon wants to know and let the world know the real opinion of the country he should, in his sincerity of purpose, accept Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's suggestion and let only non-official members of the Assembly vote on the scheme. As Mr. Rajagopalachari observes, "there may be some show of reason though but little, in respect of the fourteen nominated members, but not even a shadow of reason can be urged to count official heads in eliciting Indian opinion." Whatever Lord Willingdon may think disinterested ad observant men can see that the country has already spoken in an unmistakable terms not only on the J. P. C. scheme but also on its right to formulate its own constitution. It is idle for Lord Willingdon to say that "a great majority of all classes of our people" would entirely endorse his opinion that it is wrong for Indians "to throw off at once all outside control and wish to arrive at a position of independence without any delay." The people rather feel that they have already delayed long enough. Lord Willingdon has held forth on the benefits of British rule during the last hundred years and has asked with characteristic self-righteousness if a further benefit has not been secured by India "by the fact that she has become and is becoming an increasingly important partner in the destinies of a great Empire?" Impartial students of History will feel that Lord Willingdon has exaggerated alike the evils in India before British rule and the benefits under that rule and that in any case India has paid a heavy price for those benefits, such as they are. If Britain has benefited India much, India has benefited Britain at least as much, if not more. There is also another side to the shield. The appalling illiteracy of the people and their poverty, not to speak of other things, are a sufficiently eloquent tribute to the benefits of British rule.

An Urgent Problem

We welcome the explanation, so far as it goes, of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai in regard to reports from Ahmedabad about "war" preparations by the millowners. According to Mr. Kasturbhai the only resolution passed related to the question of proportionate payment to time workers when the nine-hour-day should come into force from January 1935. Are we to take it from Mr. Kasturbhai's statement that there is no proposal on the part of the owners to effect any immediate wage-cut and thus force a fight, that the machinery of the Arbitration Board, which has done such useful work, has not been virtually scrapped and that the practice of collecting Union dues has not been discontinued? We wonder. And we regret the omission of the Labour Association to issue a comprehensive statement on the whole situation.

Mr. Kasturbhai's explanation, however, throws some significant light on the attitude of the mill magnates in India towards the introduction of the nine-hour-day system in textile mills. Recent press reports stated that the owners and agents of textile mills all over the country had been conferring on the best course to be followed in this connection. But apart from these regrettably incomplete and meagre reports the millowners have not yet vouchsafed any full or authoritative statement. Such a move on an All-India basis has naturally created misapprehensions and is looked upon with suspicion. For, the disparity between wage-rates in Bombay and Ahmedabad on the one hand, and in up-country mills, on the other, is a problem that is full of potentialities for evil. The resolution quoted by Mr. Kasturbhai about "proportionate payment only strengthens the fear that owners are trying to strike upon a plan that may involve unreasonable and unjustified cuts in the wages of workers in the two cities in order to compete with up-country mills where wages are scandalously low.

And it is, indeed surprising that Trade Unions—whether minor or the two major ones—should betray, as they have done, palpable indifference to a move which is country-wide on the part of the millowners and which is full of troubles for the future. Labour Unions whose very "raison d'etre" consists in vigilantly watching over the workers' interests cannot, we fear, be absolved from the charge of negligence or indifference. They must bestir themselves, and in this connection we should like to urge upon Trade Unions the extreme desirability of organising an All-India Textile Labour Federation in fact as much as in name.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Re-Organisation For Police Protection.

(BY N. H. P.)

The evaluation of any legislative enactment must be in terms of its accomplishment of a designated end. The sound objective of any law may generally be determined by reference to the social problem to which it relates. Many social problems arise from the commission of so-called crimes "against property." In England, during 1930, the crimes of larceny, fraud and receiving stolen goods constituted almost 83 per cent of all of the indictable offences of that year; and larceny alone, accounted for over 75 per cent. A great deal can be accomplished by greater co-operation between the police and the community. In India, it is a palpable, albeit an unpalatable, fact that the police are not pets with the public although patted by Government. As a means of co-ordinating these agencies, several cities in America are turning to the establishment of what are known as "co-ordinating councils." They are formal organisations consisting of the executive heads of (1) the police, (2) probation; (3) schools; (4) welfare and (5) recreation departments of correctional institutions; (6) juvenile agencies; (7) mental hygiene clinics; and various private social character-building organisations. The co-ordinating council is a planning and deliberating body holding meetings monthly or more frequently at which the members discuss specific problems concerning maladjusted individuals and problems of law enforcement. The major purpose is the formulation of a balanced, co-ordinated social welfare programme for the community. They work out methods for eliminating duplication of effort which is so prevalent in many communities. I recall very vividly the meeting of one of these councils at which was discussed the recent murder by a boy of twenty who had been handled or treated by eight or nine of the community organizations represented on the council. This council sought an answer to the question: "where have they failed in the treatment of this murderer in the earlier stages of his career?" With such kind of responsibility assumed by co-ordinating councils, it is hoped through voluntary changes, effective and successful programmes will reduce and stamp out the evil, called crime. A similar course may well be adopted in India for achieving similar results.

Child Welfare

It is hoped that Child Welfare will be one of the most prominent subjects of attention of the socialist section of Congress. A beginning may be made with appointing a Committee to study the problem in the City of Bombay. A study of the work of the Juvenile Court which has been functioning for some years past in the city should be a prominent item in the programme.

The Juvenile Court deals with human beings with varying stigmata of mind and body struggling to overcome constitutional and environmental handicaps, each with his own unique and complex personality. Science holds out great hope for many of these cases if they are properly handled. All too often, there is only a hair line between the roads that lead from juvenile delinquency to good citizenship, on the one side, and adult crime on the other. The importance, therefore, of selecting the right kind of judges for this tribunal, cannot be stressed too strongly. The Judge's responsibility is heavy. The judge should be a man or woman of social vision, with a passion for social justice and social responsibility, with an understanding heart and inquiring mind. The Court should be conducted, not as a legal tribunal, but as a social clinic; legal trapping should be reduced to a minimum; court rooms should be replaced by conference rooms, family problems should be diagnosed and treated on a clinical basis. The judge working in close co-operation with the various health, educational, social and welfare agencies of the city, should avail himself of the experience and advice of a trained scientific staff. Adequate provision should be made for proper physical and psychiatric examination, which should be mandatory in every case before sentence is imposed or definite court action taken. There should be a more thorough preliminary investigation before a summons is issued in cases involving a family dispute. The period of probation in proper cases should be extended. The court in its work should keep pace with the advance of science, particularly in the fields of endocrinology and the psychology of childhood and adolescence. The Court attendant should give way to the health worker, the voca-

(Continued on page 7.)

DANGERS OF FEDERATION

The Federal Executive Is A Mockery Of Representation

By G. R. ABHYANKAR. II.

The White Paper had recommended that the Governor-General should be directed by his instrument of instructions to include, so far as possible, in his Ministry not only members of important minority communities but also representatives of the States which accede to the Federation. The J.P.C. report has recommended indirect representation to the Federal Houses. And since the Provincial Legislatures will be based on a system of communal representation and as these Provincial Legislatures are to elect members to the Federal Houses the complexion of the Federal Houses would also be similar in character and they would be largely predominated by what is called "central opinion". Under these circumstances there is absolutely no necessity for any instructions to the Governor-General to include members of important minorities on his own initiative. As regards the States also, as there would be an influential minority in both the Houses solidly voting no prime minister, who is asked to form a Cabinet, if he wants to make his Government stable, would fail to include members of this minority in his Cabinet.

Federal Cabinet

But if the Governor-General is to recommend members to the Cabinet from the princely bloc, the Princes would always look to the Governor-General for the elevation of their members to the Cabinet. This bloc of nominees would never care to make common cause with any major party in the Legislature. The evils which were caused by the power of the Governor to appoint Ministers irrespective of party-strength in the provinces would be perpetuated in the future Federal Cabinet. As observed by the Statutory Commission, such Ministers depended upon the official bloc for their continuance in office.

Under the Federation the Executive is to consist of three Councillors who would not be responsible to the Legislature and the Ministry which is intended to be responsible shall have to include within itself members of the minority communities and members of the princely bloc recommended by the Governor-General.

Ministers Or Ambassadors?

It would then mean a mockery of responsibility so far as the Council of Ministers is concerned. The Executive consisting of three Councillors and these nominees of the Governor-General will really present the spectacle of a Congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests each anxious to maintain his own interest as an advocate and agent against other agents and advocates. In fact there would hardly be any real responsibility in such an Executive to the Legislature.

Swiss Analogy

The Report cited the example of the Swiss Constitution in this respect. But this reference is irrelevant since there are no nominated members in the Swiss Houses but all elected. Further, as the Report asserts, there is the limitation of the functions of the Federal Executive to matters of essentially all-India interest. What necessity is there of the special advice to the Governor-General to include members of the princely bloc in the Executive? To our mind the real reason seems to be that these members out of the Princes' nominees are to be included to give steadfast support to the Army Budget of the Government of India. Can such a Ministry be called responsible to the Legislature in any sense of the word? We leave it to our British Indian brethren to think and ponder over this. Is it not, therefore necessary for them, in their own interests, to denounce this most objectionable feature of the Federation, viz., the nominees of the Princes in both the Central Houses?

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

RIDICULOUS ADVENTURE.

Naive credulity in a man with fifty years of experience as an illustrious public leader in India is really inexcusable. According to the Associated Press, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposes to lead a deputation in April to agitate in England against the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, particularly the Communal Award. Does he seriously imagine that those who have cheerfully set at nought their own solemn pledges—a fact which has shocked even our Liberal friends—or their people will be swayed by his eloquence in minor public halls of London? Does he seriously imagine that he can change the Communal Award by "agitating" in England? Why does Malaviyaji want to embark on an enterprise which is bound to fail? We only hope the report of this ridiculous adventure is quite unfounded.

TRAGIC HELPLESSNESS

The Dewan of Mysore has disallowed an adjournment motion designed to enable the members of the Mysore Legislative Council to discuss the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report. Whatever justification—according to the strict letter of the law—the Dewan may have had for disallowing the motion, his action and the reasons he has advanced for it together bring into glaring relief the tragic helplessness of State-subjects. Federation and the Joint Parliamentary Committee's scheme affect the interests of the subjects as deeply as those of their Highnesses the Princes, in fact, more deeply. And yet they are not allowed to discuss the problems arising out of the report. It is, of course, a notorious truism that State-subjects count for nothing. But how long are the people going to be deprived of the sovereignty that ought really to belong to them?

AT INDIA'S EXPENSE

Mr. Runciman must have had reason to state in the House of Commons that it was unnecessary for the Government to finance Lancashire so as to enable it to use more Indian cotton. It seems possible that Lancashire's interests are better safeguarded at India's expense, in the Indo-British Trade Agreement, which is understood to be complete by now. We are told now-a-days again and again that Britain has bought in 1934 a great deal more Indian cotton than she did in 1932 though it is surprising that the actual figures of imports of Indian cotton are not given. That is good business at the time a Trade Agreement is under consideration. But we are sure that Britain will not consent to fix a permanent proportion between her imports of Indian cotton and her quota of exports to India of textile products, as in the case of the Agreement with Japan.

PREMATURE AGITATION

Several politicians in Bengal are seriously discussing the possibility of altering the Poona Pact so far as it applies to that province. They are anxious to transfer to caste Hindus some of the seats accorded to the "Depressed Classes" by the Pact. But it appears that a majority of that community is against such a transfer, and that is quite natural. When Rai Saheb S. C. Bal, a "Depressed" Class repsesentative in the Legislative Council, supported a revision of the Pact, five other representatives of the community issued a statement saying that the Rai Saheb's opinion was his own and not of his community. It is unwise to agitate for the revision of the Pact unless the "Depressed Classes" of Bengal are prepared to accept the proposed changes. Even then it is necessary for the whole community in India to endorse the changes, as the Pact concerns the whole community.

A SELF-LESS PATRIOT

In the death of Mir Shukrullah of Jalgaon, the country and the Muslim community have suffered, without the slightest exaggeration, a deep and grievous loss. Nationalist to the core, this magnificent, brave old man gave up a life of comparative comfort for the service of his country. For over fifteen years he worked day and night for the Congress. And so firm was his loyalty that communal storms never succeeded in swaying the patriot ever so slightly. He went to jail thrice and it was his last incarceration that ruined his health so much that he became more or less a permanent invalid. But that did not daunt him. He had dedicated the closing years of his life to the service of the Jamia Millia (the National Muslim University of Delhi) as well as the Congress and those who had seen him wandering about through fair weather and foul, in the cause of the Jamia, could not but envy the enthusiasm and earnestness of the sick veteran of seventy years. Selfless and hard-working, Mr. Shukrullah was a true patriot.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Equally Dissatisfied

There is no doubt that Muslims are as dissatisfied with the J. P. C. draft as Hindus and Congressmen. There is none among Muslims to have a good word for it while there are some to urge its total rejection. For instance, an Ahrar member proposes to move in the Punjab Legislative Council that the J. P. C. Report does not satisfy the aspirations of Indians and should be rejected. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asserted recently in the U. P. Council that the constitution proposed was autocracy in the garb of democracy and "appealed to his countrymen to sink their petty differences and combine together for attaining self-government which was not a boon to be conferred by any outside authority but which should come from within." Was it not a significant speech? A straw indicates which way the wind blows. —"Forward."

Needs Of The Moment

There is an immense amount of silent and constructive work to be done in the country for which the presence of leaders among the people is very necessary. And to that end, political speeches likely to bring them within the four corners of the law must be strictly avoided. There has been a most remarkable awakening in the country in recent years and the people have an intelligent and shrewd notion as to the value to be placed on the professions of the Government and those of the Congress. The country is behind the Congress. There need be no doubt that Village reconstruction and a steady encrustation of Congress ideals and a united front in the country are the needs of the moment. The energies and attention of our leaders must be diverted to that.—"National Call."

Tory Genius

Mr. J. P. Clynes, speaking in Manchester in mail week, remarked in connection with the Government proposals for constitutional changes in India that they 'showed again the Tory genius for never doing the right thing at the right time, and for doing it badly when they were unable any longer to delay.' Their spokesmen are quite satisfied with the proposals and profess to be bestowing a boon on India. But those who will be affected by them have unequivocally condemned them because they take away more than they give and besides, contain features which Indian nationalists think would lead to mischievous consequences. —"Leader."

"We stand at the parting of the ways" said Lord Willingdon at Calcutta.

No, no, His Excellency is not retiring.

* * * *

His Excellency, in fact, was talking about the J. P. C. report. And, of course, we agree with his Excellency. The difference between those who would rush to welcome it and those who would recoil from it is well, truly, clearly and significantly pronounced.

* * * *

"To my mind" said H. E "the proposals contained in the (J. P. C.) report are an immense advance towards Responsible Government. . ." and concluded "I do not think that anyone will doubt my sincerity of purpose."

Of course no one will doubt his sincerity of purpose. But Sirs T. B. Sapru, C. Setalvad, Sivaswamy Iyer, Cowasji Jehangir, etc., to say nothing of mere Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, H. N. Kunzru, etc., all think that to their individual and collective minds the report is nothing of the kind. Will any one doubt their sincerity of purpose? Of course, not.

But there is neither deadlock nor a head-on collision.

Both are right. For, as H. E. says: "We are at the parting of the ways."

* * * *

By the way, how far has the "immense advance," brought us near "Responsible Government"?

We ask this question out of sheer curiosity, and merely because we have accidentally recalled an earlier declaration of H. E. (No, no, that about Dominion Status was made by his predecessor), that he aspired to be the first constitutional Governor-General of India.

* * * *

According to Reuter, the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement (?) is likely to be issued after Christmas.

As a characteristically British Christmas present to India?

* * * *

"Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin said that Bengal Muslims to a man were willing to work the new constitution, which contained a real element of advance on the existing condition"—Council Debate.

Much has to be forgiven to a Khan Bahadur who also happens to be a retired Commissioner. And we would beg "Bengal Muslims" who are not willing to work it, to receive the Khan Bahadur's exaggerations with good humoured toleration. The poor man cannot get over long-acquired habits.

As to the 90 per cent, in whose case the question of working the Constitution or not does not even arise, they are, of course, "not" "Bengal Muslims to a man." In fact, it is an open question whether they are human beings at all.

* * * *

"Mr. W. H. Thompson, leader of the European group, said that the report represented seven years' work of the best brains of England and India"—Ibid.

Mr. Thompson, we believe, was thinking really of India's "representatives" at the R. T. C. and the subsidiary committees.

* * * *

We have great pleasure in publishing the following and we hope that the advertiser is favoured with as big a "bag" as the advertisement really deserves:—

* * * *

"MUNICIPAL ELECTION"

I am a voter from the C Ward. I want to give my solid votes to him who has not much to say of his own, who can hardly be able to attend the meetings of the corporation; who can hardly raise any objection to the wrong proceedings or favour the right and if not with the above qualifications I shall be also satisfied with him who is not likely to understand or follow the proceedings of the meetings or in the alternative who is innocent, ignorant, incapable to anything and everything. He whosoever is with the above qualifications should immediately send me his card and I shall give him all my votes and will also help him in procuring many more votes for him. Apply immediately. My address is.

Champaklal Tribhovandas Mehta
20, Nowroji St. Thakurdwar."
CHAMPAKLAL T MEHTA.

No Reference To Dominion Status

Bengal Minister Returns To Charge

SAYS, SUSPICIONS AND MISTRUST CANNOT BE OTHERWISE REMOVED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

A departure from the practice followed by the Bengal Government on the occasion of discussion on the White Paper and Communal Award was noticed today when two prominent members of the Treasury Bench took part in the resumed discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report in the Bengal Legislative Council.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister for local Government, made a serious grievance against the absense of any reference to Dominion Status in the Report. India had been led to believe sincerely, he said, that her goal was Dominion Status and unless the Parliament saw its way in the final stage of the Bill to introduce the provisions for Dominion Status, it would be difficult to remove the suspicion and mistrust from the minds of Indians and encourage them to work the new Constitution with a better spirit.

Concluding the Minister expressed the opinion that despite short-comings the proposed Constitution was a tremendous advance over the existing Constitution and characterised the recent Congress decision to 'reject' the proposed Constitution as discouraging.

Sir John Wood Head, Finance Member, who followed next, reiterated Bengal's demands for a larger share of the Jute Tax and allocation of her share of income tax.

Mr. J. N. Basu, the Liberal Leader, opined that Indians felt keenly about the lower status assigned to India in the British Commonwealth of Nations and asserted that unless this grievance was removed, no constitution would be regarded as satisfactory.

Discussion was adjourned till Saturday next.—United Press.

"AGITATE AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD"

Khalsa Durbar Executive Condemns J.P.C. Report

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The Executive Council of the Khalsa Durbar held under the presidency of Mr. Sampurnanand Singh passed a resolution rejecting the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, on the ground that the scheme outlined in it was based on the Communal Award, which was condemned by the Sikhs in particular and the whole country in general, as antinational and unjust and on the ground that the new Reforms fell far short of India's aspirations without any contemplation of conferring Responsible Government, without any mention of Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of India and conferring unlimited powers on the Governor-General and the Governors.

The Khalsa Durbar called upon the Sikhs of all shades of opinion to redouble their agitation against the Communal Award and urged the Government to do justice to the Sikhs, conceding to their legitimate and reasonable demands.—United Press.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION

Crew & Passengers Rescued In Portuguese Harbour

(Special Cable.)

OPORTO, December 20.

The 10,000 ton Royal Holland Lloyd liner "Orania" was rammed amid ships and sunk in half an hour by the Portuguese steamer "Loanda" while entering Leixoes Harbour, the entrance of which has been obstructed.

One hundred and twenty-two passengers and 158 members of the crew of the "Orania" have all been saved.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH NUNAN

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The death has occurred of Sir Joseph Nunan.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Details Will Be Published After Christmas

LONDON, December 20.

It is learnt that it is not now possible to publish the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement this week as expected. The agreement is likely to be issued after Christmas.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL AIRMAIL DEVELOPMENT

Sir Philip Sassoon On Main Features Of Scheme

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Sir P. Sassoon announced in the House of Commons a far-reaching scheme of Imperial airmail development, representing many months work by the air ministry and post office in consultation with Imperial Airways.

Three main features of the scheme were expediting time schedules, increased frequency and provision that all first class mails will be carried by air at fees approximate to the present ordinary mail rates. The scheme envisages the following schedules: India, just over two days; East Africa, two-and-half days; Cape Town and Singapore four days each; Australia seven days. There will be four, possibly five, services weekly to India three to Singapore and East Africa, two to South Africa and Australia.

An integral feature of the scheme is a comprehensive programme of development and ground organisation of Empire air routes, enabling the services to cater both to passenger and mail traffic operating night and day.

Sir P. Sassoon was unable to give further details regarding the finance or types of aircraft pending negotiations with the other Governments concerned. He was also unable to give a date of inauguration of the scheme but would be something like two years before the scheme could be brought to full operation. Furthermore, three-half-pence rate is improbable till 1937.—Reuter.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

tional guidance adviser, the psychologist, the child guidance worker, the physician and the psychiatrist. In a word, judges should be the advocates of the use of scientific method in the disposition of the cases coming before them—the method of careful observation and sound experimentation. "It is not error," said Turgot, "which opposes the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy and the spirit of routine." There is no room for indolence or obstinacy in the administration of the affairs of this great human tribunal. Above all, no dogma and no routine.

The Beggar Child

Closely connected with the problem of young offenders, is the question of the beggar child. "The Committee of Inquiry into the case of destitute children and young offenders" appointed by Government, in their further report made in October last, recommended, 'inter alia,' that Government should take steps for the introduction of a Bill, providing for the classification of beggars and for their treatment, and suggested the formation of a Helpless Beggars Camp and a Clearing House to which all beggars would be sent after arrest until conclusion of their cases before a Beggars' Court. One would like to know what progress, if any, has been made, with the Scheme.

"AGENT MUST INTERVENE"

Dohad Workers Decide To Strike Again

DOHAD, Dec. 20.

The Dohad workshop workers who are eagerly awaiting the publication of the Report and the nature of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to investigate the cause of the recent strike were taken by surprise when five members of their Union were served with charge-sheets with the help of the police demanding written explanation of their absence on November 2 and 3 without permission. Great resentment followed and a public meeting of the workers was held Mr. Motiram presiding.

Mr. Nandurbarker who addressed the gathering said that the authorities knew the reason for their absence too well to be explained. A resolution for strike was then passed. Another one urged the appointment of a Court of Enquiry.

The atmosphere in labour circles indicate the possibility of trouble brewing again if the Agent does not intervene.—United Press.

Lady Blanche Douglas At Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

Lady Blanche Douglas arrived in her own plane and is proceeding to Delhi to-morrow.—A. P.

LIBERAL BACK-BENCHER PULLS UP LEADERS

Sir Cawasji's Assurance At Party In His Honour: Welcomes Congress Party & Promises Support

That the Liberals are prepared to co-operate with the Congress, if the later believes in the necessity of the Liberals, was the assurance given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir at an "At Home" by the Party and its sympathisers in honour of Sir Cowasji at the Mongini Ltd. on Thursday evening.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who presided, expounded at great length the Liberal policy, particularly with reference to the coming reforms.

He declared that the Liberal Party would never flinch from opposing the Government when necessary. Their policy was, he said: "co-operation whenever possible, but opposition when necessary."

"We have been abused and misrepresented all these days", he said, "but we have withstood all these attacks and unflinchingly stuck to our Liberal principles, not because that we are less patriotic, but because we have been and are still opposed to methods of non-co-operation."

Sir Chimanlal regretted the Archbishop of Canterbury's reported suggestion that the Liberals opposed the proposed reforms, not because they were opposed to them but because they wanted to maintain their position in public life, meaning thereby, that their opposition was not genuine, but was only with a view to appealing to popular imagination.

CONGRESS "REJECTION."

Sir Chimanlal next referred to Congress attitude towards J. P. C. report and said that Congress had not clearly defined what they meant by the term 'rejection.' If rejection meant only an emphatic condemnation of the proposals, then he had no doubt that Liberals' condemnation of the proposals was the most emphatic; but if they meant by the term 'rejection' boycott of new councils, then that was not what Liberals meant. He reminded the audience that after all the last word on the constitutional changes rested with the British Parliament, and as far as he could see, whether they wished it or not the new constitution would be the law of the land.

"Under the circumstances what is our duty," asked Sir Chimanlal. "Is it patriotic to boycott the councils and allow time-servers and men of less calibre to get in or to capture the Councils and work them so that mischief may be prevented."

"GO IN AND GET THE BEST."

Now that Congressmen had decided to enter the Councils, he did not see any difference between them and the Liberals. Therefore he thought if the new constitution was imposed on the country, which he had no doubt it would be, then it behoved them all to go in and get the best out of it.

Congress had invited them, Liberals, to join them, but he would like to have a clear definition of their term 'rejection' as at present, he felt they were trying to make people believe that Liberals were not for rejection.

But as regards other matters, there were fundamental differences between the Congress and the Liberal Party. Sir Chimanlal concluded with the assertion that the Liberals had never in the past refused and would never refuse to co-operate with anyone in doing what they believed to be in the best interests of the country, but they would not sacrifice their principles. They would continue as a separate party standing for certain well defined principles.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in congratulating Sir Cowasjee Jehangir on his success at the polls reminded the party leaders of the urgent necessity for proper and strong party organisation which alone would enable them to continue as a separate party, if they wished not to be wiped out.

WANTED CONCERTED ACTION.

Mr. G. N. Gokhale asked if the Liberal Party would be content with merely pointing out the defects in the reform proposals. While he agreed that it was necessary for them to point out the defects in the proposals and formulate their minimum demands, he felt that the time had come when the Liberals should make their condemnation of the the reform proposals more effective. He therefore urged that the Party should now exert its influence in bringing about concerted action.

The need of the hour he said was not to emphasise differences among the various parties in the country, but to make use of the apparent unanimity for concerted action. In his opinion, the Liberals as a party would do real service to the country, if they at their forthcoming meeting at Poona kept this point in view and adopted measures to achieve this end.

Mr. C. N. Chandavarkar stoutly opposed any compromise in principles and declared that the Liberal Party without fear or favour should maintain its individuality and express its opinion.

SIR COWASJI THANKS.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir thanked the hosts of the evening and thanked all the citizens of Bombay for having returned him to the Assembly and assured them that he would keep the interests of the city before everything else in his work in the coming Assembly.

He referred to the charge made in certain quarters that the Liberals moulded their policy and formulated their programme with an eye on Government offices and said that there could be no greater libel than this allegation. He pointed out that during the last decade, he had seen several people who had either become Ministers or Executive Councillors of Provincial Governors, who started their political life from the Congress platform.

WILL SUPPORT CONGRESS.

He welcomed the Congress Party in the Assembly and said that when they entered the future Councils they, the Liberals, if returned in any numbers to Provincial Councils, would certainly support Congress Ministers.

"Let the past bury its dead" he said "but we have come now to a stage where our principles have triumphed. Congress has fought and won the elections to the Assembly, and they promise to fight the elections to the Provincial Councils. We welcome them with open arms. It is not in the spirit of "I told you so' but in all sincerity, because we feel that the change in Congress attitude is in the interests of the country.

On certain principles, we cannot agree but then 'let us continue to disagree where we cannot agree' and we shall continue to try to convince them of the correctness of our principles and methods. When this is done, then will be the time to join hands."

VICTORY WITHIN SIGHT.

The speaker then referred to Mr. Gokhale's suggestion for compromise and said "don't compromise on principles, as that will mean the death of your party, but continue to convince them that your methods are correct. Victory is within sight for India—not for this party nor for that, for the matter of that there is only one party, that is the party which will serve the country and bring self-government, prosperity and happiness for the country.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALL.

"We are prepared to co-operate with Government; we are prepared to co-operate with Europeans, we are prepared to co-operate with anybody provided we feel that such co-operation will be in the best interests of the country; similarly we are prepared to co-operate with the Congress sincerely, honestly and whole-heartedly, provided we are not asked to compromise our principles."

Concluding, he thanked the citizens of Bombay for sending him to the Assembly, particularly the Hindu community which had been his chief supporter.

He assured those who had elected him that he would always strive to serve their cause.

"I go to the Assembly as a representative of Bombay, and I promise to represent the views of those who have elected me and will tell Government what 'you' think, which I am sure will also be my view," concluded Sir Cowasji.

MALAVIYAJI'S BIRTHDAY

Invitation For Gandhiji To Attend Function

BENARES, Dec. 20.

A move is on foot here, among numerous friends and admirers of Pandit Malaviya now that he has reached a stage of convalescence after the serious illness which recently caused anxiety throughout the country, to celebrate his 74th birthday, which is due on December 25.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, who is taking lead in this matter is understood to have written to Mahatma Gandhi to ascertain as to whether it would be possible for him to be present at Benares on that date and participate in this function.

It is understood distinguished leaders of all schools of thought in different provinces have signified their intention to come and join this celebration, which at the express desire of Panditji himself has to be a quiet and informal affair.—United Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CONDEMN J. P. C. PLAN

(Continued from page 1.)

the data admitted by the J. P. C. as much eighty-five per cent of the total expenditure out of the taxable revenue at the Centre would be non-votable. Thus the financial responsibility transferred at the Centre, in actual working, will amount to less than one-sixth of the revenues collected by the Central Government. The shadowy nature of the financial power that is supposed to be transferred is further exposed by the restrictions in regard to the inability of the Central Legislature to amend any section of the Reserve Bank Act or amend any law pertaining to currency and coinage without the previous consent of the Governor-General.

MINISTERS IMPOTENT.

(3) Finance Ministers will find themselves helpless to carry out any possible retrenchment, in view of the comparatively narrow field of expenditure entrusted to them, and also because of the special powers vested in Governors and the Governor-General to release money for the purpose of improving economic conditions of the people. That it will not be possible for them to strengthen their resources by the imposition of increased and fresh taxation is self-evident in the face of the distressing poverty of the people.

BLOW TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

(4) The development of industries may be greatly retarded by laying down as Special Responsibility of the Governor-General, the "prevention of measures legislative or administrative which would subject British goods imported into India from the United Kingdom to discriminatory or penal treatment."

Covered by this, the Special Responsibility includes both direct discrimination, (whether by means of differential tariff rates or by means of differential restriction on imports) and indirect discrimination by means of differential treatment of various types of products. The Minister may thus be constantly interfered with in his tariff policy or in the preparation of specifications.

BRITISH INTERESTS WILL DOMINATE.

(5) While the Committee are not against an efficient and strong executive in principle, in the present condition of India with reservation of defence and special powers in the hands of the Governor-General, a strong executive can only mean powerful domination by British interests. This position can only be corrected by a substantial Indianisation of Services, civil and military wherefor, no adequate or effective provision appears to have been made. In this connection, the Committee must protest emphatically against the continued recruitment of All-India Services by the Secretary of State, as they believe that the transfer of responsibility to ministers is entirely incompatible with denying Ministers of the power to appoint their own servants.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES TO BENEFIT.

It is feared that ministers will be squeezed between the Governor-General and the Governor's counsellors on the one hand and the All-India Services on the other, and will be handicapped in framing or carrying out any bold policy for the economic uplift of the people.

(7) While the Indian mercantile community is definitely committed against discrimination on purely racial grounds, the recommendations in the J. P. C. Report are so comprehensive and sweeping as are likely to cause abuse of power to the serious detriment of this country's industrial and commercial development. The acceptance of the recommendations of the External Capital Committee is half-hearted and its potential benefit has been negatived in advance by the recommendation that all companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and operating in India before the new constitutional proposals come into existence, will be eligible for any bounties or subsidies that may be granted by the future Government in support of Indian industries.

BLOW TO INDIAN SHIPPING.

(8) The recommendations regarding shipping are in the opinion of the Committee particularly retrograde and are calculated to bar for ever, the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine. The Committee trust, that with protestations frequently made by the Government of India to lend all their weight and influence to the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine, the Government will see that these recommendations are not accepted by His Majesty's Government.

(9) The J. P. Committee claim in support of their recommendations that they contain seeds of growth. The Committee have searched for the evolution.

OMISSION OF DOMINION STATUS.

In this connection the Committee would particularly point out the omission of the definition of the political objective of this country, which, though officially was hitherto declared to be Dominion Status, appears now to be deliberately gloated over by the J. P. C.

(10) While so much emphasis is laid on the provision of Safeguards, not a single safeguard is provided against the abuse of the so-called safeguards themselves.

FUTURE OF INDIA & BURMA.

(11) The Committee are gravely perturbed by the recommendations of the J.P.C. in regard to the future position of Burma when it is separated from India. The Committee cannot help feeling that the spirit in which these proposals have been conceived betrays an utter lack of impartiality on the part of the J.P.C. in acting as arbiter of the supposed conflicting interests of Burma and India. Punctilious care and faithful devotion with which the J.P.C. have sought to safeguard the interests of the United Kingdom in Burma find tragic contrast with levity and light-heartedness wherewith the interests of India are sought to be sacrificed in their anxiety to protect and promote the interests of Great Britain and Burma.

MAKING BURMA SAFE FOR BRITISHERS.

The denial of unrestricted right of entry into Burma to Indians on the indefensible score of protecting Burman labour against cheap Indian labour is an ill-conceived attempt to make Burma a close preserve for Britishers to the exclusion of Indians.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

The Committee also take strong exception to the entirely unjustified aspersions cast on Indian Chettiars, who have always had large stake in the development of Burma's present economic position and would have expected the J.P.C. to protect their interest in future rather than make them and their matters of business as an excuse for forging restrictions on the right of Indians to reside and trade freely in Burma.

The Committee take note of the suggestion of the J.P.C. that the operation of safeguards regarding commercial discrimination which are proposed to be embodied in the Indian Constitutional Act will cease to have effect as and when the Trade Convention has been reached between India and Great Britain to the same effect.

The Committee are surprised that the J.P.C. have failed to appreciate the entire loss and grace in reaching an amicable arrangement between the two countries, which is so eminently desirable when that convention had definitely to be at the dictations of Britishers with an only alternative left to this country in the absence of such convention, of statutory provisions recommended by the J.P.C.

The Committee prefer not to make any alternative suggestion to the recommendation made by the J.P.C. as they are not oblivious of the impervious tendency of the present Government and Parliament, which appear to be determined to impose on this country a constitution based on the recommendation by the J.P.C. although it had been denounced as unacceptable by every section of political opinion in this country.

The Committee, however, cannot help pointing out that the commercial community attach more importance to the method of Reform and atmosphere necessary for its success than to the measure of advance. The Committee agree with the authors of report when they say in Para 22 that "the success of the constitution depends far more upon the manner and spirit into its work than upon its formal provision."

The Committee regret, however, to have to say that they do not find in the manner or spirit of recommendations anything conducive to the establishment of peace and friendliness between the two countries which for the sake of solidarity of the Empire is so essential. The assumption of the White Paper and of the authors of report made in para 38 that "every endeavour will be made by those responsible for working the constitution to approach the administrative problems which will present themselves in the spirit of partners in a common enterprise" sounds like hollow platitude in the present atmosphere.

The commercial community in their experience have never known of a partner looking upon a brother partner with the spirit of distrust amounting to hostility displayed in every section of report. The way of distrust cannot be the way of partnership or of peace.

Irishmen Are No Longer British Subjects

Dail Passes Citizenship Bill After Bitter Debate In Which De Valera Justifies Measure

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.

The Dail by 51 votes to 36 has passed the final stage of the Citizenship Bill. Mr. Frank MacDermott, (United Ireland Party), declared that the Bill was a bogus step towards the 32 counties of the "Republic" which was unattainable.

Mr. De Valera replying declared that the Bill aimed at removing from the Irish Law any suggestion that the Irish were British subjects. They could not alter the British Act, but if the British would remove from their statute the suggestion that Free State subjects were claimed as British subjects, the Free State would welcome the step.

The Bill removed the common status as far as the Irish Law was concerned, but unfortunately they could not get the British to release the grip they always had upon the Irish people by regarding them as British subjects.—Reuter's Special Service.

"CORRUPTION IN GOVT. SERVICES"

Personnel Of Frontier Inquiry Committee

PESHAWAR, Dec. 20.

The personnel of the committee to inquire into corruption in Government services is announced today.

The Committee consists of seven members including four members of the Council, two other non-officials and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahabub Ali, Assistant Commissioner of Mansehra.

As announced during the autumn session of the Council, the Committee will be presided over by Mr. Cunningham, Home Member, and it will start its work on the basis of the findings of a similar committee in the Punjab several years ago.

Khan Habibullahkhan of the Independent Party, on whose resolution on the subject, the Home Member announced the Government decision to appoint such a committee, is also a member of the Committee.—A. P.

Triangular Lawn Tennis Tournament

SYDNEY, Dec. 20.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

In the Triangular Lawn Tennis tournament between Australia, Great Britain and France which is being played here McGrath beat Perry 6/1, 6/8, 11/9.

This is Perry's third defeat in three weeks.

Ahmedabad Capital-Labour Crisis

PLEA FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not yet too late to hope that at least, a provisional agreement may be reached between the representatives of Mill agents and workers in Ahmedabad. It may be that it is not possible to reach agreement upon the wages issue itself. But pending the settlement of the primary dispute, it should be possible to put the dispute in the way of settlement by coming to a provisional agreement for say, one year, pending finding out a way for a permanent settlement. Without prejudice to the rival contentions, it should be possible for both sides to agree to a minimum percentage on base rates for workmen, to hold good for one year, with liberty to either party, by giving one month's notice after July next, to seek a review of the minimum percentage and subsistence wage rates.

It would be deplorable and disastrous if strikes were to begin over again with the new year. Stoppage of work brings nothing but loss and suffering, and would be a piece of great folly. It should be realised by all parties that so large a community cannot be involved in conflict without grave injury to the country as a whole. The fortunes of several industries and areas are involved in the matter. In a time of industrial difficulty like the present, there is no margin of wealth and no balance of security in the highly competitive markets of hard-pressed India to be frittered away in a battle of endurance between large organisations of employers and work people.

Neither party to the dispute, I think, wants, or can want, a stoppage of work. A strike would rob the workers of all hope of an advance of wages and would impair the position of the mills in every one of their markets where alert competitors wait for every chance of bettering their position.

The situation requires that the work-people and the employers should look for some way of living and working together with understanding and appreciation of each others' circumstances. Labour should know the part which brains play in the pursuit of trade and business, and managers, superintendents and directors should properly value the operations of the workmen. It is regrettable that the shareholders have no social or personal contact with either management or work-people, and possess little knowledge of the conditions of employment or the circumstances of the daily life of those who do the manual work. For example, imagination without experience will provide only an imperfect idea of the conditions of life of workmen and their grim round of toil, living in squalid huts and insanitary surroundings without reasonable comforts of healthy existence. Knowledge of men and their circumstances is a first condition of understanding, and some knowledge of marketing problems and conditions of trade is required to enable the workmen, in their turn, to appreciate the circumstances in which money is returned for their labour. Now is the time for a supreme effort of understanding. Such understanding will not come miraculously, but by steady cultivation. Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail on both sides, in the affair, and a great calamity averted by good sense and moderation on both sides.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

Experiences Of Indian Traveller

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My last contribution in your paper seems to have evoked interest in your readers and some friends wish me to mention more incidents of the kind I may have observed during my travel in Europe.

I shall narrate my own experience at the American Consulate in Bombay when I asked for a visa for visiting U.S.A. in 1931.

After waiting for some days for the visa I went to the Consulate for a personal interview and asked to see the American Consul on the subject.

I was shown into a room where I found a young man who kept me under the impression that I was interviewing the American Consul.

In those days I used to wear Khaddar and evidently that was a red rag to my host who, I discovered at the end of my interview, was a Britisher.

He started cross-examining me as to why I was going to the U.S.A., and his treatment made me suspect his nationality and position in the office. I, therefore, asked him if he was the Consul when he had to admit he was not.

During my conversation I had to snub him at times when I found his attitude deserved it.

Ultimately I insisted upon my seeing the Consul himself to whom I complained. The Consul was more respectful and polite, but he, after asking for names of my friends for reference, promised to do the needful.

I was disgusted with the attitude and ultimately when I was offered the 'visa' I declined to have it.

I am sure but for the British element in the Consulate staff, I should have got the 'visa' as a matter of course.

Later on I came to know that the Consulate had consulted some High Court Judges and members of the Bar before offering me the 'visa.'

On board the ship there were two young Indian princes going to England and an oldish Britisher and his wife were their escorts. They kept an isolated table for their meals, and each time they entered the dining saloon, the wife would be in front and the husband would bring up the rear. On the deck these youngsters would not be allowed to approach or talk with an Indian. Once these boys seeing my son plying his camera came and began to converse with him on the subject. They received such a rebuff from the amiable nurse that they never ventured to approach my son though they always cast longing looks from a distance.

While I was going to Europe this year, I was in an Anchor Line boat which, I was warned, always carried official class, who did not like to mix with an Indian.

As I was going alone this time, leaving my people at home, I was a bit sad and used to sit moody on the deck. Except an isolated Parsi all were Britishers with their families.

One morning a little girl of about 10, seeing me always sitting thus, came up to me and invited me to talk by offering a bit of sweets she was eating. I thankfully refused, as I was not in a mood to eat. A few minutes later she came with some potato-wafers saying: "Surely, you will take some of these." I was moved by her kind solicitude and I accepted some. Next morning she again came to me and I offered her some fruits, which she very joyfully received.

As I found later on, this little girl received a chiding from her mother for her spontaneous kindness to me and for a few days she would not approach me, though looking at me from a distance, and some early morning she would even exchange a few words when the deck was deserted.

The men and women would keep aloof and when some early morning I would offer the usual courtesy of a "Good Morning" to some lady (as is the convention on the sea) she would return the compliment grudgingly.

To do them credit here is an instance which changed their attitude suddenly.

One morning I was sitting in the smoking saloon enjoying my after-breakfast smoke and reading. Sir John Marshal of the Mohenjo Daro fame was narrating his marvels to a crowded and admiring circle and giving his interpretations of Indian mythology bearing on his "finds." In one instance he was so terribly wrong that I could not restrain my laughter.

Sir John looked back and asked: "Am I wrong, Sir?" I said: "I am afraid, very much so."

I then explained, and like a true Englishman he said: "I never dreamt that there was so much knowledge on board the ship, and I was not aware of it. I shall sit at your feet and learn it."

We started discussion and Sir John found it so interesting that he spent some hours with me.

And after this several men and women, including Lady Marshal, invited me to talk and were always cordial and courteous.

As a contrast to this characteristic behaviour of an Englishman of this type I shall narrate an incident about my Indian friend (I won't mention his name).

He had some interesting photographs, which he wanted to exhibit and collect some money for charity over them.

He said the collection would go to the association of retired sailors of the Anchor Line, as the Company did not provide pensions for them.

I suggested to him that a part of the collection might go to the Bihar Relief Fund and as many on board had served in Bihar and had witnessed the catastrophe they would willingly contribute.

He said: "These Europeans won't like my suggestion."

I argued with him that the distressed and homeless Bihar would appeal better for charity than the retired sailor, neglected by his own employees.

My friend was, however, not prepared to offend what he thought was the Sahib-mentality on the subject.

I would not do injustice to the passengers concerned of accepting my Indian friend's view and I am sure the collections would have been much larger if he had followed my suggestion.

I have had numerous incidents in India about over-bearing conduct during travel and elsewhere, but almost without an exception, I have been successful in bringing the offender to his knees.

I shall narrate one of them as a typical incident.

About eight years ago I was going to Poona by a night-train, and a few minutes before the departure of the train, was walking on the platform at the Victoria Terminus, when I found a local advocate (a friend of mine) running after the Assistant Station-master without being attended to.

On inquiry I found his reserved berth was usurped by a "Sahib" after removing his bed from it.

I asked the Stationmaster why he did not get my friend's berth restored to him.

He said, pointing to the "Sahib" "Well, I requested the man as a gentleman to vacate the berth, but he does not listen to me. What can I do?"

I told him in reply, "Well, then he is not a gentleman and you must call your Police to remove him and deal with him for his offence."

Said the Stationmaster: "I have been looking for my Police."

It was only 10 minutes left for the train to start and evidently the Stationmaster thought he could successfully evade my friend.

I retorted in an emphatic tone: "Out of the 10 minutes left I give you five to manage with your Police and remove the man. At the end of five minutes, if the man is not removed by you, you will find the man with his bedding on the platform."

Hearing this the Sahib shouted from his window: 'Well, Mr. who are you, what you mean?"

I told him: "I don't talk to a man who is not a gentleman, and the Stationmaster has certified that you are not one. But you have heard what I said and be sure I shall be as good as my word."

The man was evidently cowed down as, while I was talking with the Stationmaster, the man hurriedly rolled up his rugs and quietly disappeared from the scene.

After I got my friend seated on his berth he asked: "Well, Kamdar were you serious when you said you would throw the man out from the berth? Could you take the law in your own hands?"

With a laugh, I told him: "My dear friend, we don't appreciate Law in our own case. You had reserved the berth for payment and you had, therefore, taken the 'premises' on lease, and if a trespasser after warning persists in remaining there, you could bodily remove him using such force only as would be necessary for the purpose, and" I added, "even if I was wrong, the Magistrate would fine me a few rupees, and I would cheerfully pay the price of teaching the insolent man a lesson."

On many such occasions our Indian friends try to conceal their lack of nerve or, to be more blunt, cowardice under the guise of their being "law-abiding."—Yours etc.,

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Kapurthala.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Law Graduates of the Kapurthala State a resolution was adopted requesting the State authorities that in future all appointments to the Judicial Service should be made out of the Law graduates of the State. A copy of the resolution has been sent to the Maharaja and to others.

The late Mr. Pradhanbhai Dewjee (left) who was a prominent Khoja businessman of Italian Somaliland, gave away during his lifetime over Rs. 75,000 towards various charitable objects, including a sum of Rs. 25,000 to establish a school for Indians in Italian Somaliland. His son, Mr. Megjibhai Pradhanbhai Dewjee (right) has just announced a magnificent gift of a lakh of rupees to build an opthalmic hospital in his native place, Cutch Bharapor.

Where Is Dominion Status?

(By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in Mail week in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The nobly worded appeal of Sir Francis Younghusband calls for action and response. My weekly correspondence with Indian friends, whose names are now household words here, has indicated very clearly the fear, animating large and important sections of Indian opinion, that no reference would be made in the report of the Joint Select Committee (following a similar omission in the White Paper) to the many-times-repeated public pledges given to and accepted by India that her destiny, witnin the British Commonwealth of Nations, was to be that of an equal self-governing Dominion.

It is true that Congress has frequently spoken of "complete independence," without, however, defining that phrase. Whilst, on the one hand, a number of leaders and ex-leaders of Congress have spoken of "complete independence" in such terms as to render it indistinguishable from Dominion status as interpreted by the Statute of Westminster, and other Congressmen have sought to give the phrase a different meaning, it is none the less permissible to say that Dominion status as the goal of British policy in India and of Indian ambition and aspiration has the backing of by far the largest section of politically minded India.

Let us recall that the demand for an explicit declaration in the proposed Constitution itself of the goal to be pursued was firmly made in the memoranda of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and of the British Indian Delegation. Then too, in their draft alternative report, the Labour members of the Joint Select Committee set forth the leading official pronouncements and pledges on the subject and directly drew attention to the challenge of Mr. Churchill and his friends as to the authority with which pledges of Dominion status as the constitutional goal of India had been made. Why then, does the report of the Joint Select Committee omit all reference to the matter as though it were of no importance, and thus create in the minds of Indians the suspicion that our statesmen were insincere when they made these pronouncements or authorised them to be made in our name and on our behalf? It is of the most vital importance that India should be assured unequivocally as to the direction in which she is to set her face.

I remember, twenty-five years ago, when he was yet in South Africa and I was in India on a public mission, my raising a question of conduct and practice with Mr. Gandhi. In his reply to me he wrote, "Set your standards right; sooner or later the rest will follow." This is an old principle of conduct by which men and States are alike guided. Unless we set our standards right in regard to India, there will be no guidance, or the guidance will be vague and uncertain. India is entitled to clearness and certainty beyond a peradventure in matters so important as those of her direction and her goal.

If she can be satisfied about these she will have renewed faith in our sincerity of purpose, hope that the goal will, in due time, be reached; and charity for our hesitancies as to the rate of progress towards the goal. As Sir Francis Younghusband rightly says: "Let India be able to look forward to a time when she can be mistress of her own destiny."—Yours, etc.,

Hy. S. L. POLAK.

Danes Inn House, 265, Strand, London; W.C. 2, Dec. 4.

BOGUS VOTING IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Punjab Minister Says No Complaint Of Hiring Was Received From Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

In the Punjab Legislative Council replying to questions on the bogus voting in the recent Lahore Municipal election Dr. Narang, Minister, stated that the number of bogus persons actually arrested in Lahore during the recent elections was 25, no formal complaint having been received by the Government regarding the candidates of hiring persons to vote for them. Proper investigations would be made by the Government if specified complaint were received.

INDEBTEDNESS BILL

Though the debate on the provincial Franchise Committee's Report is likely to occupy the entire time of the Council to-day and the Indebtedness Bill might not come for reconsideration to-day, indications are available that recommendations for amendment made in the Bill by the Governor are greatly exercising the minds of the Party leaders though they are reticent as regards what was actually proposed to be done.

It is however gathered that the Rural Party consisting mostly of Muslim members have reconsidered their position and are prepared not to press their amendments, of which they have given notice, to the Governor's recommendations provided the Government benches do not stand in their way.—United Press.

OVER-PRODUCTION IN TEXTILES

No Hope Of Success For Millowners' Move To Check Price Decline

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

In authoritative opinion elicited in regard to the proposed move of the Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners to devise measures for slowing down the over-production race of the Indian mills indicates that such a step would be unworkable if all the mills working on night shift throughout the country do not co-operate.

It appears that apart from the Bombay and Ahmedabad groups it would be very difficult to bring together the up-country mills for successfully checking the abnormal manufacturing conditions.

A FURTHER BLOW

Already the prices have begun to sag before the force of over-production and the future of Indian mill industry is none too rosy for in addition to the menace of overwork there are also clear prospects of the reduction of duties on the British piecegoods before the year is out.

It is thought that this will be a further blow to the prosperity of Indian mill industry which will be faced with an increased competition from the better class of English goods of Lancashire that will be easily able to hurdle over the absurdly low tariffs.—United Press.

The Benares Hindu University Engineering Day was celebrated with eclat on Tuesday in the College premises.

Principal Mr. A. King welcoming the students said: "The number of Benares Hindu University Engineers serving in various parts of India is nearing one thousand. Benares University is the axle of India and India's future largely depends on the success of the educational experiment carried on here".

Judgment Reserved In Defamation Case

"It Is Not Privilege Horniman Claims, But Duty To Public" Observes Magistrate

"Journalists are leaders of public opinion and they are performing a duty when they expose a public evil," was the observation made by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, when Mr. Carden Noad, addressing the Court, on behalf of Bhagwandas Laxmidas, complainant in the Defamation Case against Mr. B. G. Horniman, urged that a Journalist cannot claim privilege for exposing the conduct of a private person.

"It is not privilege Mr. Horniman claims," the Magistrate said, "but a duty to perform to the public."

After Counsel addressed the Court, the Magistrate reserved Judgment.

When the hearing of the case was resumed on Thursday, Mr. Carden Noad, addressing the Magistrate said that he was not questioning the order of the Court awarding costs to Mr. Horniman for the adjournment granted yesterday, owing to his absence. He desired to make a statement, as the newspaper reports which appeared on Thursday morning made it read as if counsel and his colleague Mr. Frank Oliveira had absented themselves without due notice to the other side. As soon as Mr. Noad found that he was engaged on Wednesday elsewhere, he intimated to his client on Monday that he could not be present in Court on Wednesday. Information was given to the Court to that effect, and an adjournment of the case was sought, as Mr. Oliveira was also engaged in the Criminal Sessions.

"NO SUCH APPLICATION."

Magistrate: I know of no such application.

Mr. Noad: It was given to the Court Officer.

Mr. Khairaz: The complainant has not paid the amount yet?

Mr. Noad: Here's Rs. 25, I have it ready. (Laughter).

Mr. Khairaz: Thank you.

Mr. Noad then commented on the defence evidence and said that beyond the photographs of the complainant visiting Inspector Raje at his quarters, "a red herring drawn across the trail," there was nothing to justify the references made about the complainant that he was known to the Police.

WHAT DEFENCE MUST PROVE.

Counsel contended that to substantiate the plea of good faith, the defence must prove that the imputations made were true and done for the public good. Even this would not help a journalist, as the imputations were against a private individual. He was prepared to concede that the complainant was a speculator, but that did not give Mr. Horniman the privilege to pillory him in the Press.

"IN GOOD FAITH."

Counsel then read out the written statement of Mr. Horniman and commented on the line of defence. He said that an attempt was being made to prove the truth of the allegations or in the alternative, the defence was taking shelter under exception 9 of the section, that the defamatory passages were written in "good faith for the public good."

"TAKE THEM AS A WHOLE."

Magistrate: You are analysing the various factors which were in the possession of Mr. Horniman, who was carrying out a crusade against "Sutta" Khel evil. Take them as a whole, would it not lead him to draw the inferences he did?

Mr. Carden Noad: Yes. But his duty was to go to the Commissioner of Police and lay the information before him but not to publish them.

JOURNALIST'S DUTY.

Magistrate: But as a journalist has he not a duty to perform to expose the evil? The complainant's name is only one of several mentioned. The others may be hyper-sensitive and did not like to come to Court.

Mr. Noad: The existence of others is not proved.

Mr. Khairaz: I put in Surajmal as an exhibit. (Laughter).

Mr. Noad: Well, that is only two persons then, out of four or five mentioned, of whose existence we know. Still that does not mean anything. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Noad urged that the defence plea should not be accepted, as they had failed to prove the allegations. "What is wrong in renting premises belonging to another? What is wrong in having or using the telephone standing in another's name? Counsel asked.

Magistrate: Yes, these are the circumstances, Mr. Horniman states, which made him view them with suspicion.

Mr. Noad: But Mr. Horniman could have gone to the landlord and asked him why the premises stood in the name of Jagjiwan Mody.

Mr. Khairaz: Your Worship, the complainant has admitted that the rent was paid by him in the name of Jagjiwan Mody and that the telephone also stood in the latter's name. All we set out to prove or the facts on which we relied when the inferences were drawn on the information in our possession, have been admitted by the complainant to be true.

Mr. Noad, however, contended that Mr. Horniman was not entitled to claim privilege as a journalist to publish the imputations against the complainant and cited several authorities in support before he concluded his address for the prosecuton.

"IF NOT MORE, CANNOT BE LESS."

Mr. F.G.R. Khairaz in reply to the authorities cited by Mr. Noad said that these were more in his favour than for the prosecution. "If the privilege to a journalist is no more than that accorded to a private individual, it certainly cannot be less," he said, when he pointed out that the defence had proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Horniman had exercised due care and attention to verify the information before publishing them and in doing so, he did it for the public good.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

Mr. C.H. Carden Noad with Mr. Rueben Solomon appeared for the complainant. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended Mr. B.G. Horniman.

Plea For Woollen Hosiery Protection

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The Ahmedabad Hosiery Manufacturers Association has decided to submit to the Tariff Board its case for the protection of the woollen hosiery industry, demanding (1) the fixing of a quota in the case of Japanese woollen and mixed goods based on the annual average imports of the last ten years (2) maintenance of the difference of 20 per cent. between import duties applicable to yarn and finished goods and levying a specific duty of Rs. 2 per lb. on all knitted woollen goods including mixtures (3) cotton knitted pullovers, etc., which pass at a low rate of 35 per cent. be subjected to the specific duty of annas 12 applicable to other cotton hosiery.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, arrived here on Wednesday. He left for Calcutta on Thursday.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

Demand For Restriction On Immigration

COLOMBO, Dec. 20.

The new President of the Ceylon National Congress, Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeretne, at its annual sessions in the course of his presidential address referring in strong terms to the immigration of Indian labour to Ceylon said:

"It is imperative to introduce immediate measures to restrict the influx of cheap foreign labour into this country. The Congress should demand in the immediate future the restriction of this stream of immigration whilst at the same time using its endeavours to improve the lot of the Ceylonese labourer by raising his standard of living in accordance with the needs of a civilised society and by conceding to him such relief as schemes of health insurance and old age pensions can render."—United Press.

King's Silver Jubilee Celebrations

PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY

Govt. House Conference Appoints Executive Committee

His Excellency the Governor presided yesterday evening at a meeting held at Government House to discuss the preliminary arrangements for the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee next May. His Excellency said that this was an object which must appeal to the heart of every single person of every community in India and in this province, and felt sure that it would also appeal to his pocket. Politics did not enter into the matter, and he hoped that everybody would do their utmost to make a success of the celebrations next May.

His Excellency then outlined the nature of the proposals which had been made for the celebrations throughout India. Local celebrations would take place between the 6th and the 18th of May and would take the form of thanksgiving services, illuminations of buildings, bonfires, fireworks, entertainment of school children, alms to the poor, etc. Those would be the outward and visible signs of the celebrations connected with the Jubilee.

ALL-INDIA FUND.

The more solid part would be an all-India Fund to be collected locally and applied to the four causes mentioned by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon. These were the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. Each province would collect their own Fund. After the Fund was raised, each province would take whatever money was necessary for the local celebrations, and the balance which he hoped would form by far the largest part of the sum raised would be sent to the all-India Fund: but the larger proportion of the amount which was collected in Bombay would be returned to Bombay to be used in whatever proportion was thought right for the four causes to which he had already referred. Donations could be earmarked to be used at the desire of the donors, but he would suggest that all donations should be sent in without any instructions as to their use.

His Excellency suggested that a Central Executive Committee should be appointed to organise celebrations in Bombay, that the districts should be organised by the local Government officers with whom would co-operate the local committees of the charitable organisations which would benefit from the Fund.

FIRST IN THE FIELD

Although he had not yet asked for any donations, he had received three in advance, one of Rs. 10,000 from the Dowager Lady Jehangir, another of Rs. 5,100 from His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb and one of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. N. M. Dumasia. He thanked all these donors very much indeed for their gifts. His Excellency added that there was one suggestion he had to make which might come as a shock to them and that was if they were going to make a success of the Jubilee appeal, they must, he thought, stop all fresh appeals here in Bombay City for the rest of the Bombay season. Anything which had not already been arranged and any fresh appeals should not take place, because it would be too great a burden on the charitably minded people in Bombay if in addition to the Jubilee appeal, there were a great many others which some people might think of launching.

CELEBRATIONS TIME-TABLE

His Excellency then opened the discussion regarding the most suitable forms which the celebrations should take. The first was thanksgiving services in places of worship of all communities. The Right Rev. R. D. Acland, Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Most Rev. Dr. Joachim R Lima, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay stated that they accepted this proposal. The meeting agreed to the next four suggestions, namely, opening of a fund to be designated "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India" to be devoted to the Indian Red Cross society, the St. John Ambulance (Indian Council), the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund in accordance with His Excellency the Viceroy's suggestion, distribution of alms to the poor, entertainment of school-children, occupants of reformatories and of charitable institutions such as orphanages, rescue homes, etc., and illumination of public and private buildings, fire-works, bonfires, etc., and on what date or dates between May 6th and 18th such illuminations, etc. should be displayed

ILLUMINATIONS.

On the question of illuminations, His Excellency said that Government would finance the illumination of Government buildings and he suggested that public bodies, business firms and private individuals should also finance the illumination of their own buildings and not expect this to be done by the Fund.

QUESTION OF HOLIDAYS.

The next suggestion was with regard to the day on which the second public holiday should be fixed. His Excellency pointed out that they had been given latitude to fix it between the 6th and the 18th of May. The 6th would be a public holiday, the day on which most celebrations will take place. It had been suggested that perhaps it would be better to have the 6th and the 7th as consecutive holidays. The alternative was that the 6th and the 18th should be holidays. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay was in favour of having a holiday on Monday the 6th and another on Monday the 13th.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that from the point of view of public convenience the second holiday shoud be at the end of the celebrations.

Mr. W G. Lely supported this suggestion.

In reply to a question by Mrs. Blackwell, His Excellency said that the holiday must be in May.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After further discussion it was decided to leave this question to the Executive Committee. His Excellency announced that he had just received a promise of Rs. 5,000 from Lady Ratan Tata on her own behalf and on behalf of her co-trustees for which he thanked her very much indeed. He had also received a most encouraging cable from His Highness the Aga Khan wishing every success and promising his co-operation and assistance as soon as he arrived in India early next month. His Excellency then announced that the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper had accepted the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee and suggested the following names for the Executive Committee:—

Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rear-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B., Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Sir Chunilal Mehta, K.C.S.I., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Kt. (Sheriff), Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Mayor of Bombay), Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Lt.-Col. J. N. Duggan, C.I.E., O.B.E, Mr F O J Roose, Mr J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Major P. A. Opie, M B, R A M C., Major-General N. Needham, C.B., C.M.G., D S O, Mr. J R Abercrombie, Mr. G L Winterbotham, Mr. Mathuradas Visanji, Mr. C N Moberley, C.I.E., Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. S H Prater, M L C, Dr. J A D'Souza, M.L.C., Dr. P G Solanki, M.L.C., Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. Bhagwandas Mohandas Ramji, Mr. Francis Low, Sir Maurice Brayshay, Kt.

LADIES.

Lady Ratan Tata, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Flanders.

Mr. Ridland had consented to act as Honorary Treasurer of the Fund. Mr. T. Streatfield, I.C.S., would be one of the Secretaries and another Joint Secretary would be appointed by Khan Bahadur Cooper when he was in a position to see what actually requires to be done. Sir Shapurji Billimoria had offered to carry out the audit work of the Bombay Fund and His Excellency thanked him for his offer and hoped that his labours would be very heavy indeed. His Excellency desired to make it clear that the Committee would have power to add to their number. He then proposed that the ladies and gentlemen whose names he had read out be appointed on the Executive Committee. This was agreed to unanimously.

BOMBAY FUNDS FOR BOMBAY.

In the course of further discussion Sir Cawasji Jehangir said that if the fund was to attract money for a useful purpose, the hospitals should not be forgotten, because in the City of Bombay that would be one of the objects which would attract money. Several of the objects which had been mentioned might not have the same attraction and it would be an added incentive if one of the objects put down was one which appealed to the City of Bombay. Another point was that in Bombay they had come to the time when they had to look after themselves first. In times of stress and trouble the citizens of Bombay have been liberal in giving money for all parts of India but, when their own requirements had to be met they did not find people from other parts of India pouring their wealth into this City. If money was to be collected, the City of Bombay should get the major portion at least of what was collected in the City.

His Excellency thought that that Fund was being got up by His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willlingdon who had been in consultation with Their Majesties at home and the four charities which they had mentioned were the ones which they had decided should be the only ones to benefit. As regards the other point, they had the definite assurance that by far the largest proportion—he could not at that stage mention any figure—would come back to Bombay to be spent through the organisations of the four Associations for whom the collections were to be made.

BATTLE OVER FIREWORKS.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir thought that too much money should not be spent on fireworks and illuminations.

The Dowager Lady Jehangir said that her donations should be used for charitable purposes such as feeding the poor, etc. She did not think that this is the time to spend money on fireworks.

His Excellency though that that was probably the feeling shared by many of those present. He agreed that very great care would have to be exercised by the Executive Committee, but he did not think that they were in a position to lay down any percentage of the collections that should be spent on any particular purpose. Collections might be so large that any suggested percentage would be far more than was required for the purpose.

Prince Ali Khan said that they were celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties and he thought some money must be spent on fireworks and illuminations.

His Excellency pointed out that illuminations would, he hoped, be undertaken by the owners of buildings and would not be a charge on the Fund.

CIVIC ILLUMINATION.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay, said that the Corporation had already appointed a Committee to go into the question of illuminations.

Mr. W. R. Sharpe asked whether it was possible for the Committee to call the attention of the Red Cross organisation to the fact that it would be within their discretion to allot a certain sum for hospitals.

Mrs. Flanders pointed out that everything that went to the Red Cross would go to hospitals and dispensaries.

His Excellency suggested that they had better leave it to the discretion of the organisations who were to spend the money.

After some further discussion, the meeting terminated.

Provincial Tax To Replace Tolls

Bombay Govt. Proposal Welcomed By W.I.A.A. President

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, President of the Western India Automobile Association, interviewed by a "Chronicle" Representative in connection with the proposed abolition of Tolls in the Bombay Presidency, welcomed the new scheme and hoped that the public would accept the new proposals in the spirit in which they had been put before them by the Government.

In the course of the interview he said:—

Taxation Equitable.

I think the Government are to be congratulated on the comprehensive scheme they have prepared, covering the introduction of a provincial tax on motor vehicles in lieu of tolls.

I have no criticism to make regarding their suggestions, they are sound, and the taxation suggested is equitable.

The introduction of a provincial tax will bring the Bombay Presidency into line with other Provinces in India and Local Bodies will gain considerably as in the first place it is proposed to offer them 10 per cent. more revenue than they are collecting now, while in addition, they will be saved the cost of collecting which is probably equivalent to another 10 per cent., thereby giving them the benefit of an increase of approximately 20 per cent. on what they are receiving now.

Speaking generally, owners of private vehicles should have no cause for compaint because the tax proposed is reasonable and the method of collection will ensure that everybody pays alike.

The taxes proposed for public passenger carrying vehicles and vehicles used for transport of goods are much higher than those suggested for private cars, this however is only fair, because roads are maintained from funds provided by the general taxpayer and there is reason why they should be used for the financial gain of particular individuals or Transport Companies without the payment of an additional charge.

I feel sure that the majority of public-minded citizens will be glad to see the new scheme adopted in place of the much hated toll system which is disliked as much by people visiting the Province as by those who reside in it and it is most encouraging to note that Government make the statement that "rates have been fixed which will, it is hoped, produce revenue sufficient to compensate Government for the loss of money now realised from tolls, registration fees and wheel taxes, and to recompense the local Bodies which now levy tolls and wheel taxes but if the taxation yields more, the extra revenue, it is suggested, should be devoted in equal proportion to road repairs, in addition to the grants now made, and the abolition of the tolls and wheel taxes now imposed by Local Bodies on animals and vehicles other than motor vehicles."

Alteration Suggested

I have only one alteration to suggest, that is, the classification A for private passenger carrying vehicles weighing not more than 15 cwts. might be raised to 20 cwts. in order to include a large number of small cars which are slightly above 15 cwts. but do not exceed 30 cwts. which is the limitation of the next classification.

One of the good features of the scheme is that the provincial tax will be linked to the issue of the annual registration license, so that payment cannot be avoided, because no one will be permitted to take out an annual registration until he has presented the receipt saying that he has paid the provincial tax.

I hope the public will accept the new proposals in the spirit in which they have been put before them by the Government, speaking on behalf of the Committee of the W. I. A. A., I know I am expressing their feelings when I say that they are very grateful to His Excellency the Governor and to the Finance Department of the Government which have been dealing with this matter recently for the expeditious manner in which the scheme has been prepared, a task which we are aware, has entailed a close investigation into figures which have not been too easy to get out.

Pandit G. D. Arela Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Dec. 19.

Pandit Ganesh Datt Arela, enthusiastic young man passed away on Monday night. He was well-known in the Congress circles of these provinces and was president of Town Congress Committee Aligarh for many years.

He was a man of great philanthropic mind and gave thousands in charity to students, widows and public institutions. He floated the Agra Mutual Assurance Society Ltd., of which he was the Managing Director. He also took active interest in the flotation of the Swadeshi Bima Co., Ltd., and Hindustan Electric Lamp Works Ltd. The funeral procession was attended by a large number of respectable persons of the city, and speeches were delivered at the funeral place by Seth Achal Singh, Pt. S. K. Dutt, Paliwal and Mr. S. C. Doneria.

LEADER OF BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn Arrives In Bombay To-day

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, M. Sc., Hony. Director, the Birth Control International Information Centre, London, is arriving in Bombay today (Friday), by s.s. "Mantua" on a lecture tour of this country.

While in Bombay she will address a meeting of doctors and show a film on "Contraceptives" at a place and time to be announced later on Sunday the 23rd instant. She leaves for Karachi on Monday to attend the All-India Women's Conference, after which she will tour the important cities and return to Bombay about the middle of February. She will then address a meeting of medical students and a public meeting under the auspices of the Rationalistic Association of India.

LEADER OF SUFFRAGETTES MOVEMENT.

Mrs. How-Martyn got degrees in physics and mathematics at the London University, master's degree in public administration and political science at the School of Economics. She was a lecturer in mathematics at London University but gave it up to join the Suffragette movement. She was sentenced to two months imprisonment and was furious when, at the end of thirty-two days, a King's pardon set her free.

BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT.

She has worked for birth control for thirty years and even more fervently for woman suffrage, feeling no reforms are safe unless woman have the vote to protest them. She put over her biggest battle three years ago when she got a resolution through Parliament whereby the government agreed to establish and to finance birth control as part of its free services to all mothers. She and her committee worked on 600 candidates, not to mention Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, David Lloyd George.

Now in England where Sylvia Pankhurst's statue stands near the Parliament Buildings, there is a National Birth Control Association headed by Lord Horder, physician to the King.

Mrs. How-Martyn, last year finished a successful tour of Palestine and Syria and she will be leaving for England via Bombay on the 16th March, 1935.

Vizag Town Infected With Small-pox

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, it is notified for general information that the town and port of Vizagapatam are declared infected with small-pox.

USE MODERN INVENTIONS OF SCIENCE TO ADVANCE PROSPERITY

Sir K. V. Reddy On Industrial Education in 'Varsity

WALTAIR, Dec. 19.

The Hon'ble Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy, Law Member, Government of Madras, delivered the Convocation address to the graduates of the Andhra University at the 8th Convocation held today, H. E. Lord Erskine, Chancellor, presiding.

In the course of his address, Sir Kurma said:—

"On this auspicious occasion among the degrees that have been conferred, the Honorary Doctorate on our retired Chancellor deserves special mention.

HIS SERVICES.

This University owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sir George Stanley. During his regime as many as six Bills to amend the Andhra University Act were passed by the Legislative Council. It was during his time that a grant of Rs. 27 lakhs towards the Foundation Fund of the University, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs for buildings and equipment and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs have been sanctioned for this University.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

Referring to the defects of our educational system he said:—" 'True education' as Sir Michael Sadler has said 'values tradition and yet has a vivid sense of present needs. It teaches us to enquire and to question but also to obey and to believe. It fails unless it strengthens character as well as sharpens intellect. It combines stimulus and discipline.... While greatly valuing oral teaching and linguistic study, it does not fail to pay regard to those subtler influences which seem to pass into character below the threshold of consciousness and which affect conduct, though their operation may be too deep for words. It is an artistic and spiritual work full of diverse and apparently conflicting influences, and yet itself a whole. Education is thus a moral force."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Continuing further he said, "I earnestly appeal to the authorities of this University that in its educational institutions, religious instruction may be imparted. The principles and tenets of the three great religions—Hinduism, Islam and Christianity—should be taught from the earliest standards. A conscience clause may be provided for. But for those who are willing there must be provision for religious instruction."

Speaking on the purpose of education he said, "unemployment may be treated under two heads, the development of industries including agriculture and colonisation in India and abroad.

TRUST AND ENTERPRISE.

Employment in industries postulates the existence of such industries as require a large man power. There are two factors which contribute to industrial development—the material and the human. An abundance of raw products, their easy accessibility and a sufficiency of capital for their exploitation constitute the material factors, and labour and skill the human factors we have raw material in abundance. The phenomenal depression through which this country like the rest of the world has been passing, however, shows signs of lifting and the barren wealth of the country may be brought into operation for the development of industries. A spirit of mutual confidence may yet be inculcated, and we look to our schools and colleges for preparing our young men with a view to create this spirit of trustfulness in the integrity of others, as well as the spirit of enterprise.

SKILLED LABOUR.

Human material is abundant in our teeming millions. Labour is cheap and under the conditions of present-day unemployment India can compete with any other country in the world in the matter of supply of cheap labour. But this labour is unskilled and here again we look to our schools and colleges and to a changed educational system to provide the necessary skill. What are now economically prosperous and rich countries were no better than the poorest countries until human agency and intelligence were applied in an increasing measure to their natural resources. It is only when men began to work intelligently upon the material wealth available in a country that that country has economically progressed. For our industries to grow and flourish, our unskilled labour must be turned into skilled labour. Skilled labour is the only way to ensure our country's economic uplift.

ONLY SAVIOUR.

Skilled labour has disappeared from India within the last two or three centuries. Improved scientific methods and the highly developed efficiency of machinery in the West made it impossible for Indian artisans to compete and they succumbed. But I do not believe in the revival of these arts except with the aid of machinery. Others may decry the introduction of machinery into this country for fear of its dehumanising and soul-shifling effects but if we want to compete with the progressive races of the world—nay our very existence as a nation depends on it—we should introduce machinery on a very large scale into the country. Machinery alone can save our country under modern conditions.

HARNESS MACHINERY.

To-day owing to the progress of science and the easy facilities for rapid communication, our country is for purposes of trade and commerce in daily—if not hourly—contact with almost every country in the world. It is ridiculous to suppose or believe that we can remain uneffected. If we are to progress—nay if we are to exist—the only course left open to us is to take full advantage of all these modern inventions of science and to make use of them for the material prosperity of our country.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Mechanical aptitude is not dead in our countrymen. The instinct is there and the aptitude too; and by proper guidance in education it ought to be possible to turn all this human material into skilled labour for purposes of developing industries. There is abundant testimony that our people are intelligent; only that intelligence has to be nurtured, developed and directed by the right sort of education to build up and enrich the industries of India.

Before concluding, he congratulated the Andhra University on its happy decision in establishing the college of Technology and pointed out their immediate need was a college of agriculture.

DAMAGES CLAIM AGAINST BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Sequel To Dismissal For Refusal To Withdraw From Municipal Elections.

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court is engaged in hearing the suit filed by Ramchandra Vithal Varadkar claiming Rs. 18,120 from the Bombay Port Trust as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff stated that in April 1912 he was appointed on the permanent staff of the defendants at a monthly salary of Rs. 30. Thereafter, he was promoted to the clerical grade on the scale of Rs. 60-5-150, and in January 1929 he was drawing a salary of Rs. 130 per month.

ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

He further stated that in December 1928 he was nominated by the residents of Parel Ward as a candidate for one of the seats in the Municipal Corporation or Bombay. In January 1929 he was asked by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees to withdraw his candidature for the municipal election, although there was no rule under which he was prevented from standing for election to the Municipal Corporation. He refused to withdraw his candidature, and told them that the Board's sanction was necessary only before accepting any outside office or employment, and that if he was elected, he would apply for the necessary sanction to accept office as a municipal councillor.

"WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE"

The Chief Accountant, thereupon, made a report to the Trustees that the plaintiff had wilfully disobeyed the orders of the Chairman by refusing to withdraw his candidature for the municipal election, and that by standing for election without his permission he was guilty of misconduct.

The plaintiff was then dismissed from service on January 24, 1929, and was allowed one month's salary in lieu of notice. The plaintiff then appealed to the Chairman. But he was informed that the Chairman had investigated his case and saw no reason to change the order.

"WRONGFUL DISMISSAL."

The plaintiff stated that he was 41 years old and had been in the defendants' service for 16 years. He contended that he was wrongfully dismissed from permanent service and had thereby suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 18,120. In the alternative, he contended that being in the permanent service, he was entitled to a year's notice before dismissal, and claimed Rs. 1,620, being his salary for the period. He further claimed Rs. 300 by way of an increment of his salary.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants submitted that the plaintiff was rightly dismissed, and that in any event they were entitled to dismiss a servant for wilful disobedience of their orders. The plaintiff was, therefore, not entitled to any damages, nor was he entitled to a year's notice.

Mr. K. A. Somji with Mr. M. A. Somji, instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

Plight Of Baglan Peasants

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Dec. 19.

Due to shortage of rain during the last rainy season this year in some parts of the Baglan Taluka in Nasik District, the peasants have suffered immensely and they are not in a position to pay the land revenue and other taxes. In certain parts of the Taluka, it is reported, there was even less than five inches of rain.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, took up the question of securing remission at their meeting held on December 9 and have appointed a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the peasants of Baglan Taluka. The report of the enquiry will soon be submitted to the M. P. C. C.

Our Cairo Letter

EGYPTIAN TRAGEDY TO BE ENACTED IN INDIA?

Newspapers' Bitter Attack On J. P. C. Constitution

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, Dec. 7.
(By Air Mail).

Egyptians have been paying more attention to Indian affairs these days. As soon as the Egyptian press received the news about the new Indian constitution from London by wireless, it hurried to publish it, and set about criticising its provisions, relying upon my complete translation of the historic speech given by Babu Rajendra Prasad in the Congress session.

The Egyptian journalists strongly attacked the British policy in India saying that the Indian constitution meant that Britain was going to repeat in India the tragedy which was played in Egypt and Iraque.

NESSIM PASHA WELCOMED

The new Cabinet headed by H. E. Tewfik Nessim Pasha has been acclaimed by the public with satisfaction. Nessim Pasha is very popular in Egypt, he is known as a man of moderate nature and has a good deal of political talents and purity. His collaborators have been selected from amongst the upright and "clean" government employees. They have been councillors, directors or heads of departments but none of them was a minister before this time. Among them we find the well-known Egyptian economist Ahmad Abdul Wahab Pasha who was Deputy-minister of Finance for about 7 years and who rendered valuable services as representative of Egypt in a great number of international economic congresses.

Before his coming in office, Nessim Pasha declared that he would abolish the past regime of Sidky Pasha and Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha. It was an odd regime with a sham parliament and a mock constitution, and was hated by all.

H. M. Foad I accepted Nessim Pasha's conditions which fact was publicly welcomed in general demonstrations. The Wafd, our most powerful political party has also welcomed the cabinet and offered its co-operation.

On Friday, 30th November last the ancient regime was annulled by a "decret royal." The mock parliament came to an end and employees who were dismissed by the last ministry began to return to their former offices. A general "sweep" is going on to reform the Government and re-establish justice and uprightness. It is not expected that the Cabinet will establish a new parliament and constitution for some time. Urgent administrative work will go on for a long time and it is much better to let Nessim Pasha pave the way for a real constitutional government. Once the real constitution is regained, a Wafdist majority will come in parliament, and a Wafdist Cabinet will replace Nessim Pasha. It has been deemed wiser to let this happen somewhat later.

ARABIC AND MIXED COURT.

The mixed courts of Egypt are composed of Egyptian and foreign judges and counsellors. They are headed by a French judge called Mr. Horier. It was usual to write decisions in French in order that the French High Judge might understand them. Abdul Salam Zohni Bey, the Egyptian counsellor, however, decided to write his judgments in Arabic. They were refused by Mr. Horrier and a crisis has begun.

It is quite legal in the mixed courts to use Arabic, French or English, but Mr. Horier refused to consider Arabic decisions demanding that they should be translated into French. Zohny Bey refused and Mr. Honier insisted. Hence the crisis.

As the former Minister of Justice was a docile man, he sided with Mr. Horier against Zohny and it was proposed that the obstinate judge should be dismissed. Luckily, Nessim Pasha came in office in the meantime and the proposed action was stopped. Another Egyptian counsellor Mohammad Bey Shoukry then hurried to the help of his companion. He wrote seven judgments in Arabic and presented them to M. Horier. The latter refused to receive them. Further developments are eagerly awaited.

"TIMES" SUED.

A month ago, the special correspondent of the "Times" in Cairo had attacked two Egyptian Ministers very severely in his telegrams which were published in his paper. He had said that the two Ministers had been condemned for dishonesty and unscrupulousness in their state work. As the two Ministers were members in the previous cabinet they presented their resignations in order to file a case against the "Times" in the Mixed Court of Alexandria. They have done so and demanded a huge sum of money as damages. It is not yet known when the case will come up for trial.

EGYPTIAN AVIATOR FOR INDIA

The Egyptian young aviator Mohammad Hazek left Egypt to-day for India by air. He started from the Bangmisr Aerodrome of Almaza (near Cairo). He will pass through Palestine, Baghdad, Bander Abbas and Karachi. This is the first time that such an air flight has been undertaken in Egypt, as all flights were hitherto made westwards not eastwards. This is due to the new interest taken by Egyptians in Indian affairs. They hope that the Egyptian aviator will be received with courtesy and his visit returned by Indian aviators. The aeroplane belongs to the Misr Airways.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of Sitaram Narayen Bhadekar, late of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Goldsmith, residing at Chewoolwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased

Gangabai, widow of Sitaram Narayen Bhadekar of Bombay Daiwadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chewoolwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executrix of the Will of the deceased abovenamed according to the tenor thereof.

..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of December 1934.

GANGABAI, widow of Sitaram Narayen Bhadekar, Petitioner-in-person.

"MANMOHAN" CLUB FOR GANDEVI

Dr. Pagar Lays Foundation Of Memorial Building

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANDEVI, (By Mail.)

Through the efforts of the late Naib Suba of the District, Mr. Thakorelal M. Desai, the town of Gandevi has now social Club where the citizens can meet for sports and games and for the physical development. The club has been able to acquire a suitable site and has decided to have its building. Besides, the General Committee has decided to give it the form of a Memorial to the late Manmohanrai Desai and name the club after him as Manmohan club.

The foundation of the club building was laid the other evening by Dr. Shankerrao Pagar, the popular Suba of Navsari who was instrumental in securing the site.

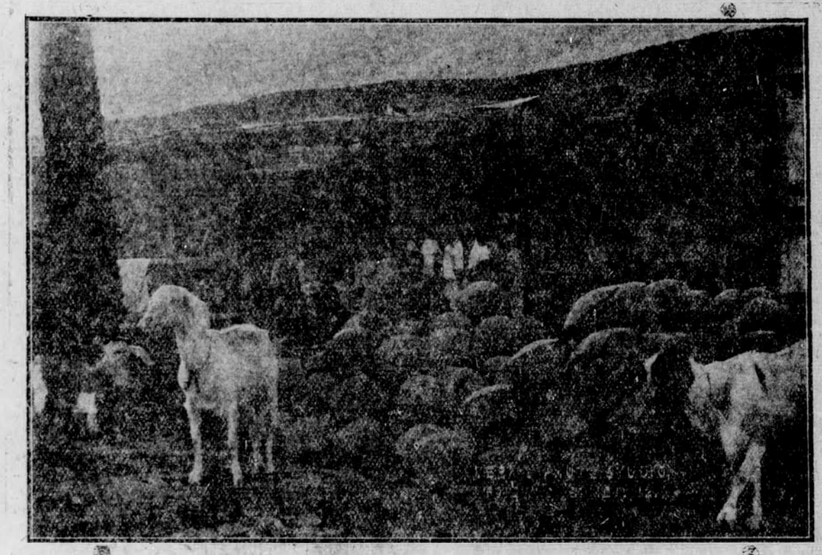
After a welcome song, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia narrated the history of the Manmohan Memorial which had taken the shape of a club and requested Dr. Pagar to perform the ceremony. Dr. Pagar in the course of his speech regretted that no provision was made to admit women to the membership of the club. He urged the removal of the bar, and wished the club a prosperous career.

A donation of Rs. 101 was then announced from the Hon. Sir Hormasji Mehta, a member of the State Council who was represented by Mr. Mulla, the Manager of his Mills at Billimora.

A garden party was also organised in honour of Dr. Pagar.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DHARAVI KUMBHA RWADA VILLAGE.

On the 24th January, 1933, a disastrous fire occurred at Dharavi in Bombay, as a result of which nearly a hundred huts belonging to the potters there, were completely burnt down and about five hundred persons were rendered homeless. Photo shows some of the new huts built by the Dharavi Kumbharwada Fire Relief Committee organised under the auspices of the Social Service League.



Dharavi Potters' wares and livestock.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Khan Saheb Muhammad Hussain Shah Syed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, vice Mr. J. S. Bharucha proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), to be Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind).

Mr B. K. Dalvi, Officiating Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad.

2. The Governor in Council is further pleased, under section 22 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, III of 1901, as amended by section 5 of Bombay Act VI of 1917, is empowered to empower Mr. B. K. Dalvi to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Ahmedabad District excluding the Municipal Borough of Ahmedabad.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Ahmedabad District.

Rev. R. C. Bartels, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, is granted leave on average pay for three months from 13th January 1935.

Rao Bahadur Chhaganlal Pranlal Jetly to be First Grade Deputy Collector with effect from the 12th November 1934 vice Ghulam Mustafa Muhammad Usman Isani, dismissed from Government service.

Mr. R. G. Davies I.C.S., is granted leave with effect from 3rd January 1935 for 11 months.

Mr. Y. N. Marathe, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave for four months from 3rd December 1934.

Mr V. N Kulkarni to officiate as Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. Y. N. Marathe proceeded on leave.

Dr. M. D Jadhav.—Class II, has been posted to the Dispensary, Sirsi, district Kanara, from 3rd Dec. 1934 vice Dr. A R Lodhi.

Dr. I. K Kazi, Class II, has been posted to the J. J Hospital, Bombay, on general duty with effect from 3rd December 1934.

Dr. V. K Chitnis, as Assistant Honorary Surgeon at the Sir C. J. Opthalmic Hospital, Bombay, for a further period of two years.

Dr. M. P Mody, to be Honorary Physician at the G. T Hospital, Bombay, for three years vice Dr. R B Billimoria.

Mr C M S Yates, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police Sholapur, vice Mr. C H de V. Moss.

Mr. C. H de V. Moss, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. M T O'Gorman.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr P. M. Stewart.

Mr. G. A Shillidy, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., vice Mr F. E. Sharp.

Mr. F E Sharp on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. N M Kamte proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C Spackman, on return from leave on the 17th January 1935, to be Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay.

Captain H S Waters, I.M.S., on relief, to be on general duty at the St George's Hospital, Bombay, pending further orders.

Major A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S. Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, is granted leave for eight months out of India, from 1st April 1935.

COW BOY KILLED

Five Persons Charged With Murder

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

A Badin message says that five persons, including a teacher of a Madrasa School, have been taken into custody, on a charge of murdering a Muslim cow boy.

It is reported that there existed a long-standing feud between two factions of Muslims. On the day of occurence, it is alleged, that the deceased belonging to one section visited the field of other. While engaged in mowing some grass he was attacked by the party and brutally done to death. —United Press.

Jail Bird Charged With Abetment Of Theft

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 20.

The trial of Ebrahim Mahomed (60) on charges of abetment of theft and enhanced punishment owing to alleged eleven previous convictions began yesterday before Mr. M A Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The prosecution story is that the accused instigated and helped a boy, Manjur Hussein, (who was separately tried and convicted by the Bandra Magistrate), in removing clothes, which were kept out for drying in the sun. The accused was seen running with the boy, who was caught red-handed, while the accused managed to escape. He was later arrested at the Muharbowri police station, Bombay, by the Vile Parle police.

The case is proceeding.

Ranchi:—It is understood that the Bihar and Orissa Council will get an opportunity to discuss the J. P. C. Reports in the next session.

POPULARISING REFORMS!

Bihar And Orissa To Have Publicity Department

(From Our Correspondent)
RANCHI (By Mail).

It is learnt that the local government has organised a Publicity Department—and Rai Bahadur Shyam Nandan Singh, a nominated member in Assmbly, has appointed the Publicity officer.

It is understood that Mr. P. T. Mansfield I. C. S. when he returns from leave will be the next Publicity officer.

The publicity office has already produced a number of Pamplets with a view to foster support for the White Paper proposals. A number of Pro-White Paper associations have cropped up in the province specially in the districts of Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Ranchi. Many Aman Sabhas which were dead long ago have been resurrected.

"Bihar All Parties Conference" Abandoned

(From Our Correspondent)
RANCHI (By Mail).

The attempt to hold an All-Parties Conference of Bihar seems to have been abandoned—but a keen endeavour is being made by the Congressmen in Chotanagpur to have an All-Parties Conference on this division specially to consider the proposed exclusion of Chotanagpur from the reforms. The lead has emanated from Hazaribagh. Dr. Ansari is not it is understood in favour of the Conference and and this conference also may be abandoned.

But some influential zemindars are endeavouring to hold a conference of the landlords of Chotanagpur to consider the possible exclusion of this division from the forthcoming Reforms.

Colombo.—The Executive Committee of Home Affairs of the Ceylon Government will shortly issue to the public a questionnaire regarding the advisability of starting State Lottery in Ceylon. The questionnaire is to be in the form of an enquiry so as to ascertain public opinion on the question.

Britain Will Not Voluntarily Grant Self-Govt. To India

GANDHIJI ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM POLITICS

Mr. Gandhi very kindly put aside all other work for an hour to talk over with me his plans for the future, writes an Indian correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian."

"Does your retirement from the Congress mean that you take no more interest in politics?" I asked him. "No," he said; he had no intention of immediately returning to active politics, but it certainly did not mean retirement from politics. He will be "immersed" for the present he explained, in guiding the new Village Industries Organisation, in solving the Hindu-Muslim problem, and continuing the campaign against untouchability.

Irish Parallel

"Supposing," I said to him, "that the Joint Committee's report gives even less than the White Paper, what will be your reaction to it?" He was quite prepared to believe that the forecast was correct, but did not seem willing to commit himself. He contrasted the procedure actually followed by the British Government in regard to the reforms with that outlined by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons soon after the termination of the second session of the Round Table Conference. The Prime Minister had spoken of a settlement with India's representatives (though, Mr. Gandhi pointed out to me with emphasis, the Round Table delegates were only nominees of the British Government) to be initialled by both parties, and that settlement would then be the basis of Parliamentary legislation.

The same thing had happened in Ireland, I said. "Yes," added Mr. Gandhi, "the Irish parallel does hold good—but not just yet."

At this point I drew his attention to a recent statement by General Smuts in Britain. General Smuts had said that it was an act of faith on the part of the British to have conferred self-government on South Africa, and a similar act of faith in regard to India would, in his view, be justified by subsequent results.

Mr. Gandhi was almost abruptly prompt in his reply. "I was in South Africa at the time," he said, "and can see no similarity between the two cases." In the case of the Boers it was not an act of faith, he asserted, "but making a virtue of necessity."

"How?" I asked him.

"The Boer War," he replied, "was a virtual defeat for the British. They were sick and weary of the fight, and their resources were getting exhausted. Of course, as an Imperial Power, they would have carried it on; but the tide was rising fast in favour of Campbell-Bannerman. King Edward's instructions to Lord Milner were to conciliate the Boers."

"Handsomely."

"I will grant," added Mr. Gandhi, "that whatever was done was done not grudgingly but handsomely."

"And so?" I said. "And so," he replied, "I go back to the statement I made some weeks ago to the Congress in Bombay—that is, no constitutional agitation will ever achieve freedom for a country." **Nothing was ever gained that way, according to his reading of French or British history, and he had put that point, he reminded me, to Lord Lothian and a few others with whom he discussed the Indian problem at Oxford three years ago.**

Mr. Gandhi made it clear beyond doubt that his conviction was that Britain would never grant to India self-government of the kind South Africa enjoys to-day so long as she has "nothing to act upon". She does not feel, he said, that civil resistance has been successful; there is a sense of exultation that the movement has been paralysed.

Pursuing the point further, I asked him whether, apart from the circumstances under which self-government was granted to South Africa (and which do not, according to him, exist in India), the contents of that measure would satisfy him—in other words, what is the independence he aims at?

He did not seem disposed to discuss the question in detail. But he said the goal, for him, was defined in the concluding portion of his statement at the second Round-table conference: If membership of the British Commonwealth was forced upon India he would resist it; but if it was voluntary partnership, terminable at will, he would have no objection to such an association. So far as he was concerned, it was the statement of an "eternal position."

The zest with which Mr. Gandhi and all his lieutenants threw themselves into the recent election campaign encourages me to to think that Congressmen will enter the new Legislatures twelve months hence (or whenever the elections may come). The desire to support Mr. Gandhi's activities —rural development and the campaign against untouchability —may be a strong enough incentive to compel them even to accept office.

Two Persons Charged With Soliciting For Prostitution Acquitted

Uttamchand Kapadia and Bhagwandas Harnarayan who were arrested on November 20 last on a charge of soliciting for the purpose of prostitution were acquitted by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Thursday.

The police had, it is stated, received several complaints to the effect that certain persons were soliciting for the purposes of prostitution at the junction of Lamington and Girgaum Back Roads.

To put a stop to this, Deputy-Inspector Salaskar of the Vigilance Branch kept a watch on the locality and succeeded in letting one Khimji get acquainted with two alleged culprits and fixed an appointment with them to meet at Chauvatty, where he (Khimji) waited with two marked Currency notes of Rs. 5 each. After the arrival of the two persons all the three drove in a car to Forjett Street where the second accused entered the "Summit House" and after some time brought out one Appibai. Sometime later all the four were arrested.

Evidence Rejected

In giving benefit of doubt to the first accused the Magistrate said that evidence rested entirely on the oral testimony of Khimji, the bogus customer, who at the time had no ostensible means of living and it could not be accepted unless corroborated.

In the case of the second accused who is said to have collaborated with the first it could not be proved that he had actually solicited for the purpose of prostitution. For want of evidence the Magistrate acquitted him also.

PLANT INDUSTRY INSTITUTE MEETING

Indore Invites 1936 Science Congress

(From Our Correspondent).
INDORE, Dec. 18.

A general meeting of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, will be held on the 22nd inst. Prominent among the members of the Governing Body who are expected to attend the meeting, are Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

The Agenda includes changes in the constitution of the Institute and its future policy.

The Indore Durbar, it is learnt, have decided to invite the All-India Science Congress to hold its 23rd session in Indore in 1936. In this connection a leading deputation headed by Col. Nicholson, I.M.S. waited on the Prime Minister.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

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Serious Allegations Against Dahanu Judge

Case Ordered To Be Transferred To Thana First Class Sub-Judge's File

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Dec. 19.

Serious allegations against the second class Sub-Judge at Dahanu formed the subject matter of an inquiry by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, when the application preferred by Mr. Pandurang A. Tandel and another for transfer of their suit against Mr. Narayan Vithal Pagdhare and three others from the file of that Court to that of any other Sub-Judge on the ground that the Court was biased against them and therefore they apprehended that they would not get justice, came up for decision.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the applicants and Messrs. M M. Karbhari, Kirtane and Sindhakar for the opponents.

MAIN ALLEGATIONS.

The main allegations against the Sub-Judge Mr. Patel were that (1) he had already expressed his opinion on the merits of the case without giving a full hearing to both the sides and before the whole evidence was recorded, (2) he had taken a keen interest and had shown over zeal in pressing upon the plaintiffs the necessity of entering into a compromise with the defendants, (3) it had been urged that his conduct towards the witnesses of plaintiffs had been most improper and he tried to frighten them by using intemperate language in a loud voice, (4) it was said that a certain person who was in Court instructing the plaintiff's pleader and who had brought to the notice of the Court that certain persons were making signs to witnesses was turned out of the Court by the Sub-Judge without any good reason, (5) it had been urged and it was by far the most serious allegation that the Sub-Judge had not accurately and correctly recorded the statements of witnesses and he forced them to answer questions which they did not understand, that he did not try to understand the language of witnesses, and incorrect answers were taken down by him, that some answers, purporting to be their admissions which they never intended to make, had been taken down and that their depositions were not read out to witnesses. In a general way it was said that the Sub-Judge was so biased against them that they had got reasonable grounds to apprehend that they would not get justice at the hands of the Sub-Judge.

JUDGE'S REMARKS

In the course of his judgment, the Sessions Judge observed: "Even if a Judge might be in the process of forming an opinion in his mind as the evidence proceeded, it is quite improper of him to give an emphatic expression to his views, even with a view to induce the parties to arrive at a compromise. I am fully convinced that the Sub-Judge, although acting with the best of intentions, had committed the indiscretion by giving too emphatic an expression to his opinion about the weakness and unsustainability of the plaintiffs' case. So, apart from the question whether the Sub-Judge was capable of keeping an open mind even up to the last stage, it is apparent from the record and from the events that have occurred that the plaintiffs had reasonable ground to apprehend that they would not get justice, though so far as the Sub-Judge is concerned, it could not be said that there is no reason to think that he himself would have deliberately done any injustice simply because of the attitude which the plaintiffs have taken up."

"SHOULD NEVER BE HASTY."

Proceeding the Judge remarked: "If the parties fight at law and they want the law, it is the duty of the Judge to administer the law and it is not his function to go out of his way to bring about a settlement, which according to his lights might prove advantageous to both sides. I am satisfied that in this particular case the emphatic expression of opinion by the Sub-Judge and the attempts to induce both parties to enter into a compromise made by him with some enthusiasm were such as to create a reasonable apprehension in the minds of the illiterate and ignorant people that they would not get a fair trial at the hands of the Sub-Judge. It is necessary that emphatic expression of opinion on merits of a case should never be hasty and premature."

Continuing the Judge observed: "It is surprising that the Sub-Judge should have disregarded the imperative provisions of law simply with a view to look to the convenience of the pleaders forgetting that the provisions of law are intended for the benefit of the witnesses rather than for the benefit of the pleaders representing the parties concerned in a case.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

The Sessions Judge in passing the order, said that the case be transferred from the file of the Sub-Judge at Dahanu to the file of the Frst Class Sub-JuJdge at Thana. The case should be tried from the stage upto which it had progressed, it being left open to the trying Judge to recall any witness if he thought it necessary to do so to serve the ends of Justice, and not merely because of the desire of any party. Each party should bear its own costs.

WHY HE KNOCKED OVER CULVERT

Motorist Gives His Version Of Car Accident In Bandra Case

Inspector Ridley, of the motor vehicles department, Bombay City Police, gave evidence in the Bandra motor accident case in which Mr. J. W. Malone is charged with rash driving.

The Prosecution story is that Mr. Malone drove at great speed on the wrong side of the road, and knocked over a culvert on Turner Road.

Inspector Ridley was called as an expert by the prosecution. He said that from the facts as alleged by the prosecution, he was able to say that the car must have been travelling between 40 and 45 miles an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, the defence counsel, however, witness said that hydraulic brakes were different from mechanical brakes, and that in the case of hydraulic brakes, if one wheel was buskled in, it would puncture the tube connection in its side, with the result that all the liquid would ooze out and all the four brakes would be rendered useless.

This being so, a car which was going about 20 or 25 miles an hour before the impact would roll on for 50 feet or so, its course being zig-zag on account of the buckled wheel.

Witness also admitted that he had seen the culvert in question, and that a car weighing about one and three quarter tons could knock it over even if it were going at a slow speed, that is, about 15 or 20 miles an hour.

In his written statement Mr. Malone said he was going about 25 miles an hour, and that another car which was just ahead of him, which was going about 20 miles an hour suddenly, and evidently deliberately swerved to the right in order to prevent anyone passing, just when he had come level with its rear, after blowing his horn and putting on his headlights to signify that he was about to pass it.

This action forced him to swerve to his right and to hit the culvert. The car in front had passed on, but it was subsequently traced on Mr. Malone's own information.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

WEATHER DISTURBED ON FRONTIER

POONA, December 20.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Kashmir has passed away eastwards after causing a few light showers of rain or snow there and in the Punjab Hills. A fresh western disturbance has caused light local showers along the Northwest Frontier. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg, Murree and Panjgur half an inch each; Harnai and Delhousie a quarter each.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain will occur along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir, North Punjab Hills and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees 2.2 (below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.5 degrees 1.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

It is understood that the Madras Bar Council has addressed the Government pointing out the need for amending certain sections of the Bar Council Act in order to vest the Council with wider powers, particularly in the matter of making rules.—A. P.

BASIS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Associated Chamber Of Commerce Hails J. P. C. Recommedations

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution cordially approving the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as the basis for the revision of the Indian Constitution while reserving the right to bring to the notice of His Majesty's Government certain important matters arising therefrom and submit proposals for the amendment of the resulting bill.

Another resolution has also been passed considering the proposals regarding Law and Order and Commercial discrimination in the J. P. C. report as generally satisfactory.—A.P.

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END OF MANEKPUR HARTAL

Details Of Incident That Led To Promulgation Of Sec. 144

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 19.

Further enquiries made into the affairs of Manekpur, which led to the promulgation of section 144, Cr. P.C. go to show that while Wazir Khan, a constable of the U. P. Police, was recording the names of certain persons at Manekpur with the object of proceeding against them for committing a public nuisance, some onlookers objected to this and asked the constable to stop the recording of the names. On his failing to comply, the onlookers, it is alleged, fell upon the constable and assaulted him.

The constable on reaching the 'thana' reported the matter to his superior, who arrested a score of persons on the charge of rioting and assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty.

The arrests were followed by the promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P.C. in the town, in protest of which the shopkeepers closed their shops and observed 'hartal' for four days, which has now been terminated as a result of the visit of the Joint Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police from Karwi.—United Press.

HYDERABAD ANDHRAS CONFER

(From Our Correspondent).

KHAMAM, Dec. 15.

At the third session of the Hyderabad State Andhra Conference was held at Khamam on 13th, 14th and 15th inst. under the presidency of Mr. P. Rangarao, several resolutions relating to compulsory primary education, remission of grants, civic rights and social subjects were passed by overwhelming majority.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

A ladies' conference was also held on the 14th inst. with Mrs. Sithakumari in the chair. More than 2,000 delegates and visitors attended the Conference.

Good News!

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Sunlight—the soap that saves money and saves labour—is now reduced in price. The high quality of the soap is the same as ever. Your clothes last longer when they're washed with Sunlight; they are washed cleaner too, and with less hard work. So don't delay: take advantage of this splendid price reduction *now*! Insist on Sunlight Soap for all your washing.

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CHARGE OF GAMBLING FAILS

Serious Allegation Against Constable

Thursday.

The Honorary Magistrate's Court at Esplanade acquitted today Haridas Purushottam, who was hauled up by the Princes Street Police on a charge of gaming on a public road at Kalbadevi.

A Sub-Inspector from Princess Street prosecuted the accused, while Mr. Chhelshanker D. Vyas appeared for the defence.

Police Constable No. 2702 deposed that on the night of 4th December, he saw the accused receive Satta-bets on figures at Kalbadevi and arrested him. He was then taken to Princess Street Police Station where, on a search being taken of his person, two Satta-slips, two pencils and Rs. 12 and odd annas were found on him.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had seen accused write on the slips. Witness alone arrested the accused. No other constable was present. He could, therefore, produce no other witness.

Planted Chits In Pocket?

There being no other witness for prosecution, the accused was asked to make a statement. Accused in effect said he had gone to Chowpatty for a walk with a friend. On his return at about 11 p.m., he and his friend visited Surati Hotel for tea. While they were coming out, he was arrested near the tram-lines opposite the hotel.

There were two constables. One of them began to search his pockets, whereupon he protested and asked for Panchas. The constable abused and threatened him.

He was then searched at the place of arrest without Panchas and two Satta-slips were forcibly planted in his pocket.

Accused further stated that he was a dealer in grass, had collected a bill on the evening of his arrested and the said money was the amount seized by the police.

Partner's Evidence

Jethalal Trikamdas, a defence witness, stated that accused was his partner in grass-business. On the evening of 4th December, he was sent to collect a bill from one Gordandas. The bill was for Rs. 14.

Next morning accused told him that the said amount was realized, that he had spent Rs. 2 at Chowpatty and that he was, later arrested and the balance of the bill-money was seized by the Police. Accused was usually sent out to collect all bills. As a partner, he was entitled to spend small amounts out of the moneys collected.

The partnership agreement and the counterfoils of bills were produced to the Court.

The Court put searching questions to witness and was satisfied that the grass-business was genuine. Witness said that he had no complaint against the accused who had always worked in a straightforward manner during six years of partnership.

Hand-writing On Slips

Mr. Vyas then said that he had two more witnesses for the defence, but it was not necessary to call them. His only request was that the hand-writing of the accused should be tested. The prosecution witness had alleged that the Satta-slips were in the hand-writing of the accused. The defence was that the slips were planted by the constable on the accused. A hand-writing test would at once show the truth.

Accordingly, the accused was made to write his name, several satta figures, some amounts of bets, and the names of a certain place on pieces of paper.

On comparing these with the hand-writing in the slips defence counsel said that there was absolutely no similarity, between them.

The Court also closely compared the handwritings and noted their dissimilarity.

Accused Acquitted

After a brief address to the Court by defence-counsel and reply thereto by the prosecuting sub-inspector, the Court gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and ordered his acquittal.

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"Seek Knowledge From Cradle To Grave"

YOUTHS MUST TAKE LIFE AS ORGANIC WHOLE SAYS MRS. NAIDU

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIGARH, (By Mail).

"Indians must have a common ideal before them and that ideal must consist in India's making a common contribution to the sum total of contributions that the other nations are making to the progress and well-being of the world," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her address to the Aligarh University Union.

Syed Ahmad Ali Chawdhry, the Vice-President of the Union presided.

Mr. Ahmad Ali while introducing the distinguished guest paid a glowing tribute to her numerous services she had rendered in the cause of social, national and religious advancement of the country.

Mrs. Naidu chose "Youth and To-morrow" as the subject of her discourse. She began by thanking the Vice-President for the warm reception that was accorded to her by the house and said that his reference to her as "the Nightingale of India" reminded her of a nice story. Several years back when she went to East Africa she was presented with several addresses setting forth all those virtues to which the Chairman had referred. On one of such occasions the gentleman who read the address stumbled and instead of reading "the nightingale of India" said "the naughty girl of India." "And to a certain extent," she said, "he was right for the function of people like myself is somewhat naughty in so far as they arouse the conscience and make people conscious of their own apathy and indifference towards their freedom."

"Since I addressed you last many things have happened in the world. Many things have been changed and the world has been moving throughout. Let us now see how these changes and movements have affected us. By some irony of fate it seems that when other countries and nations are advancing, we are still thinking of the elementary things. The world goes on and we are still confronted with our racial and communal problems. Sometimes the youths of other nations look back and cry out 'where are the youths of India!' Have they risen out of that narrow thinking and are prepared to create a new to-morrow? Are they thinking in terms of Humanity for humanity?' What answer can we give?

DESTINY OF YOUTHS IS WIDER

"Patriotism is a great virtue when your country is in danger, but it is not a sign of progress but a symbol of limitation. The only fallacy our ancestors have bequathed to us is that we are made to think in terms of individual self, community and country. But the destiny of youth is wider. it is the citizenship of the world. No such limitations are possible in the to-morrow that this youth is to build. It must be measured in terms of equity; that what you need is the other man's need—humanity starts with equal opportunities of rising.

In India we talk of reforms and distribution of these reforms. This talk like that of petty vendors in vulgar terms makes the whole national existence ugly and ridiculous. Who amongst you, I ask, does not feel ashamed of this process of our national question? Who has not felt the agony that the older generation is inflicting on the youth by cutting the heart of India into pieces by differentiating in blood, civilizations and communal cultures? This all the folly of our social, political and economical problems. But the youth must take life as an organic whole, and remember that it cannot be isolated from the picture of the national life as a whole. I shall not talk of that strange phrase known as the Hindu Muslim Unity. I am much too tired of it. Religion which is purely a personal matter must not be allowed to play a great part in the national life. The youth must have a common platform and a common ideal, and that ideal must be to make a common contribution to the sum contributions that the other nations are making to the world, and then we can talk to the world in equal terms. Not only that, but our contribution must be supreme for Indian genius combines all other geniuses—Muslim, Hindu, Christian and others. In one word, it is like a sea where so many rivers meet. We may use different idioms but we cannot be separated from the common current for we are the symbols of one nation. Our aim must be to wipe out inequality and injustice from the world, and the world is full of injustice.

NO PLACE FOR COWARDS

"Seek ye knowledge from cradle to grave, go to China in search of knowledge,' said the Holy Prophet of Islam. Knowledge and Truth are one and indivisible, and each new aspect of it reaffirms it. And this is how we in India should feel about it The responsibilities of youth are great and the foremost among them is to kill fear first of all. Fear is based on ignorance, knowledge brings understanding. We are afraid of one another because we have not understood each other. To-morrow there will be no place for cowards, young or old, who fail to rise to their responsibility.

MINIATURE OF HUMAN RACE.

"I have travelled round the world several times, and each time I go I am more and more impressed by the common suffering of the world. The only need of the world is to shatter the bondage whether it has come from within or without. But in India we are a miniature of the whole human race. All those problems that the different races have to face have combined here. The duty of youth is to break all bondages of ignorance, hunger, treating women like slaves, communal and racial. 'There shall be no more bondage' should be the cry of youth, and the society of to-morrow must be based on teachings of brotherhood, Service and Freedom."

ANNUAL READING

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A FRIEND OF GOOD HEALTH

YOUTH TO HANG FOR WIFE MURDER

Death Sentence Confirmed On Appeal

PATNA, Dec. 19.

Bajrangigope Bhagalpur, a youth who was awarded death sentence at the Sessions for murdering his wife in the bed at dead of night at his maternal house in Jagnnathpore by cutting her throat, got he sentence confirmed by the High Court on appeal.

It is alleged that following a quarrel the deceased fled to Jagannathpore followed by the accused the next day where both apparently reconciled. One night a loud cry and groans from the bed room attracted other inmates there, who found the deceased in a pool of blood the throat having been cut. The accused dashed out at the sight of the other inmates of the house.—United Press.

MANIBANU KIDNAPPING CASE

Accused Says He Was Coerced By Police To Make Confession

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Dec. 17.

At the resumed hearing of Mani Banu case, the statements of all the accused were recorded before the City and Sessions Judge, Mr. S. A. Sahebzada.

DHARMASALA INCIDENT

Hasan Kesar, accused No. 2 and servant of Thakore of Limbda, admitted that he had been to Gandiapura in March 1933 with his master, as guest of Thakore of Sehora and he saw there, during his stay, Byramjee Daruwala, Jerbai and Mani Banu and that he knew Manshinji, the Thakore of Sihora. He denied his presence at Vanikar or Adhikari Bungalow during 1932-33, as well as about the Damajirao Dharamsala incident of March 23, 1933, when the Thakore of Sihora was there during the respective periods.

Dhanjishaw Kaikhashru of Bhavnagar, accused No. 3, admitted that he knew the Thakore of Sihora. He denied his presence at Thakore of Sihora's place at Vanikar and Adhikari bungalow during 1932-33. He stated that he knew Mani Banu only when the Panchayats was made at Bhavnagar. He had not dictated any letters to Mani Banu at Bhavnagar. He stated that he had neither taken Mani Banu to Bhavnagar by motor from Sanosra nor did he send her to Bombay by sea. He had no servant named Ali. He admitted that he had been to the house of Mr. Naserwanjee Falanjee Patel at Ahmedabad before he was arrested there by the police.

JUGGLER'S STATEMENT.

Amiruddin Nasiruddin, accused No. 4, alias Malang Ustad, juggler by profession, stated that he was going occasionally to Vanikar's Bungalow at Thakore of Sihora's residence for performing his magical feats. He had been to Gandiapura to perform his magical feats and that he saw there Mani Banu and her guardians. He stated that he did not reside at Vanikar's Bungalow, nor did he visit Thakore of Sihora at Adhikari's bungalow, and conspire with accused Nos. 6 and 7 on 31-3-33 to kidnap Mani Banu on next day, and also that he did not take Mani Banu on 29-3-33 to Damajirao Dharamsala. Further he stated that he took no part in kidnapping Mani Banu on 1-4-33, that he did not stay at Limbda before he went to Bantwa, and that he did not bring any money for Mani from Thakore of Sihora. He expressed that the confessional statement, made before the First Class Magistrate of Junagadh was because of police coercion.

Masabu (wife of accused No. 4) accused No. 5, stated that she heard the name of the Thakore of Sihora but had not seen him. She denied her stay at Vanikar's Bungalow. She did not teach sewing to Mani Banu. She had been to Gandiapura with her husband and stayed there for five days at Patel's residence. She did not prepare 'Burkha' for Mani Banu. She had not taken any part in the kidnapping incident of Mani Banu on 1-4-33. She stated that her confession made before the First Class Magistrate was at the instigation of police (Kelkar Fozdar).

CONFESSION AT POLICE COERCION.

Imam Pirumia, accused No. 6, motor driver, admitted that he was the servant of the Thakore of Sihora. He did not stay at Vanikar's Bungalow. He had not seen Mani Banu there. He was with the Thakore of Sihora at Adhikari's Bungalow and he saw Mani Banu there. He had been to Gandiapura at Thakore of Sihora's residence, and he saw Mani Banu there. He denied all the other allegations put forth against him by the prosecution. Finally he stated that his confession before the First Class Magistrate of Rewakantha Agency was made because of police coercion.

Accused No. 7, Mahmad, admitted that he was a servant of Thakore of Sihora. He was at Gandiapura with the Thakore of Sihora and saw Mani Banu there. He stated that he did not conspire with accused Nos. 4, 5 and 6 to kidnap Mani Banu on 1-4-33. He was not the servant of the Thakore of Sihora, when the Thakore was residing at Vanikar's Bungalow at Baroda. Finally he stated that he made the confession before the First Class Magistrate of Rewakantha Agency because the police coerced him to do so.

All the seven accused did not offer any defence witnesses in this case. The statements of all the accused are now over. The prosecution will address the Court to-morrow.

PROTECT WOOL INDUSTRY

Karachi Indian Merchants' Plea Before Indian Tariff Board

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Dec. 19.

That Government of India should take early steps to improve both the quality of Indian wool and also increase in the quantity its yield by sheep and also "standardise" Indian wool on the lines of cotton was the strong plea urged before the Indian Tariff Board by the representatives of two leading local Indian mercantile associations who further pressed for the creation of an organisation by Government to achieve the above objects.

This joint deputation of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association and the Buyers and Shippers Chamber was led by Rai Bahadur Shivratten Mohatta President of the former body and included as members Lalji Mehrotra, Vice-President, B. T. Thakur local agent of the Central Bank and some wool merchants.

The deputation also suggested other methods of improvement in the quality of Indian wool the first need being the provision of pasture grounds of which there was great lack at present and which impeded the growth of wool industry. They advocated the reservation of some areas of 'barrage' lands for sheep meadows. In their opinion, Sind had suitable climate for sheep farming. Thar Parkar district was the chief wool producing area in Sind and also occupied the foremost place in respect of hand-spinning and hand-weaving activities. In respect of woollen articles the figures of these activities were supplied to the Board. It was also stated that the Gandhi Ashram at Gadro was the chief centre in that area for woollen manufactures, over and above providing direct employment to several hundreds of distributes, also helped in marketting the indigenous woollen goods produced in that part of Sind.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

With the object of giving impetus to improving the quality of wool in the country by grant of protection to wool and woollen manufacturers, the deputation suggested a levy of small import duty on foreign raw wool which comes mainly from Australia. With regard to the increase in the existing 35 per cent. duty on import woollen piecegoods and allied articles, the deputation thought, it had not enough material before it to warrant any such recommendation. The total quantity of wool exported last year from Karachi was 3 crores 45 lakhs pounds valued at one crore 13 lakhs of rupees, the United Kingdom occupying the foremost place with 2 crores 82 lakhs pounds while U. S. A. which was drawing supplies in increasing quantities from India of late come next with 56 lakhs pounds. Other foreign countries importing Indian wool were Germany, Belgium and France.

The Tariff Board sails tomorrow for Bombay.

BEARER TO HANG FOR KILLING MISTRESS

CALCUTTA, December 19.

Saheb Ali (28), a bearer, who was in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Keegane was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Panckridge, presiding over the High Court session, for murdering Mrs. Keegane on July 26 last.

Shaik Nur Mahammad was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the same Judge for unlawful possession of an automatic pistol.—A. P.

REDDI SEES GERM OF SWARAJ IN REFORMS!

BEZWADA, Dec. 18.

"There is the germ of 'Swaraj' in the new constitution" observed Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, Law Member, speaking at a dinner at Bezwada. He declared that no useful purpose would be served by rejecting the J. P. C. recommendations.—A. P.

CORPSE OF OUTLAW PICKED UP

PESHAWAR, Dec. 18

The corpse of an outlaw named Faizullah is reported to have been picked up by the police last night near village Cheena, police station Tang, in Charsadda sub-Division, Peshawar District after a furious fight between two gangs of outlaws, one led by Chimnai and the other by Faizullah.—A. P.

Pundit Surya Narainji Acharya of Maharaja's College, Jaipur says in connection with the prevention of child marriages (in the Jaipur State), that boys should not marry before 16 and girls before 11 years of age.

MILK-MAID IN ROLE OF MARCHIONESS

French Woman's Hectic Career Of Fraud Ends In Jail

Safely under lock and key in the prison here for the tenth time, a former milk-maid, who has been dubbed the woman of a hundred names and a thousand frauds, has surpassed all her previous achievements, writes the Lyons correspondent of "The People."

She has been living as a Marchioness worth millions—on a capital of two-pence!

Renee Saffrey is the daughter of honest peasants in the centre of France, but, while still in her teens, she set out to seek fame and fortune in Paris.

After a spell of dancing in cabarets she won the heart and opened the purse strings of a venerable manufacturer, and for about ten years she led a life of extravagance at his expense.

Then the old man died without making the will that was to make things safe for her, and the 'Marchioness,' as she called herself, embarked on the career of fraud that has brought her so often into contact with the police.

Always she had a title, sometimes French, often English, and occasionally Polish or Italian.

Trailed all over France by the police in a sort of paper chase in which the "scent" was provided by the "dud" cheques she scattered right and left, she arrived at a chateau some distance from here about three months ago.

She signed a contract to buy it and the chateau was modernised and made into a fairly palace.

Guests began to arrive after the work had been completed and feasts fit for kings were provided. Dazzled "locals" felt sure the "Marchioness de Roma" must be the world's richest woman.

It was not until the time arrived for the payment of the first instalment of the price of the chateau that the truth was discovered.

When arrested, the "Marchioness" had exactly eight sons, rather less than two-pence, in her possession!

POLICE OFFICER'S ENCOUNTER

Overpowers Suspect And Annexes Rifles

PESHAWAR, Dec. 18.

A report has been received here of an encounter yesterday afternoon between a Sub-Inspector of Police of Muttra station, District Peshawar and Musakhel Mohmand, an alleged suspicious character. Mr. Sherazam, sub-Inspector with one constable was travelling via Warsak road towards Khalsa Canal in connection with investigation of a case when he met a man walking along the same road eastwards carrying four rifles.

The Sub-Inspector challenged the man whereupon the latter attempted to escape but was pursued and overtaken within fifty yards of Tribal territory. Faced with danger the accused loaded a rifle. Meanwhile the police officer caught hold of the accused's rifle, and overpowered him with the aid of the constables, securing all the four rifles and two rounds of cartridges.—A. P.

MADRAS MAYOR TO OPEN MUSIC CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The Madras Music Conference, 1934, organised by the Madras Music Academy, will be opened on December 22 at 5 p.m. at the Special Pavilion, north of the Ripon Buildings, Madras, by the Kumararaj M. A. Muthia Chettiar of Chittinad, Mayor of Madras.

Vidwan T. S. Sabesa Iyer, Chief Professor, Annamalai College of Music will preside over the occasion. Discussions on the theory and practice of music will be held daily from December 23.

As a large number of musicians have expressed their willingness to take part in the conference, over thirty performances will be held during the season.—United Press.

A Bangalore messags says Mr. Partharayan Pandit, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Messrs. A. N. Narayana Bhatta and N. Krishnamurti, Advocates, who were convicted by the First Class Magistrate Shimoga, for violation of an order under Section 39 Mysore Police Regulation have been acquitted by Mr. Justice K. Shankaranarayana Rao of the Mysore High Court.

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Sabotage J. P. C. Scheme Through Swadeshi

Satyamurti Tells How "Safeguards" Can Be Combatted

CALICUT, Dec. 16.

"There can be no higher service which an Indian can do to his country to-day than to help in reducing to some extent the colossal poverty of the country, to relieve the chronic unemployment of tens of thousands of our countrymen, educated as well as uneducated, and to make life in this country less of a struggle with hunger and disease, than it is to-day. It is this feeling which prompts the Indian National Congress, when it asks and works for the substance of freedom, and not for the mere transference of limited power from one bureaucracy to another," said Mr. Satyamurti in the course of his Presidential Address while opening the All-India Swadeshi Fair and Exhibition held here to-day under the auspices of the United India Club.

CONGRESS CONCEPTION.

"If to-day, the Indian National Congress," continued Mr. Satyamurti, "wants control over Army expenditure and over Finance, it is because the Congress realises that Swaraj will mean nothing to the hungry millions of this country, unless the Swaraj Government can and will take up a constructive programme of agricultural improvement and industrial regeneration, on a five year or a ten year plan. This, the Congress knows it cannot do unless ample resources are at the disposal of the new Swaraj Government.

Sir Walter Layton, the Financial Advisor to the Simon Commission draws the following conclusions, with regard to the economic condition of India, with which one may entirely agree. The mass of the people are extremely poor. India is incurring expenditure on the primary functions of Government, such as Defence and the Maintenance of Law and Order, as high in proportion to her wealth as Western Nations. Her expenditure on social services such as Education, Health, Sanitation—I would add Industrial development—, on the other hand, is far behind Western standards, and indeed in many directions is almost non-existent. The rapid industrial development of this country on a comprehensive scale is possible only under a popular Responsible Government with adequate resources. That is bound to come very soon. Meantime, exhibitions such as the present are intended to take stock of the present situation, to help people to utilise the existing opportunities to the utmost limits, and to prepare for a programme of industrial development, when power is really transferred into our hands.

"But, while we are thus asking for bread, we are given stone in the form of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

"Human ingenuity cannot go further. Indeed, if this constitution is forced on our people with all the safeguards, I see no chance of any Indian Minister being able to do anything by way of real industrial and economic improvement in the country. The only immediate remedy I can think of is to educate our people to be Swadeshi, through and through. Then no amount of paper safeguards can avail those who want to prevent India's industrial development.

"The possibilities of industrial development in this province are very rich. The textile industry of this province is not yet fully developed. If we can improve the quality and the quantity of the cotton produced in this province, if we help the handloom weavers by the supply of cheap electric power, by co-operative credit societies, and by other suitable measures, and if we can encourage the development of spinning and weaving mills, Madras will supply not only her own cloth, but supply other provinces. There are also great possibilities here for large scale production, in factories, of leather goods, sugar and tobacco.

"While, however, we may look forward to the development of factories in this country and in this province, we must never forget that, in India, there are nearly 70 lakhs of villages with a population of nearly 290 millions, as against 2,316 towns, with a population of about 32 millions. Moreover India is essentially an agricultural country and agriculture supports more than 300 millions of her people. Industry supports only ten per cent of the population. But the bulk of these are engaged in unorganised industries, connected with the supply of personal and household necessaries, and simple implements of work. Organised industry occupies only one per cent of the people. The problem, therefore, before us is how to supplement the occupation, and thereby the income of the vast agricultural population. Mahatma Gandhi, with characteristic and far-sighted statesmanship, has started the All-India Village Industries Association, which deserves the support of all lovers of India.

"Though Khaddar is supremely important, there are several other handicrafts and cottage industries which must be developed to improve the prosperity of the villages in this province."—United Press.

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LAND OF MYSTERY AND CHARM

Buddhist Scholar Relates Experiences Of His Tour In Tibet

PATNA, Dec. 17.

Just back from the Forbidden Land Rev. Rahula Sankirtyana, a well-known figure in the Buddhistic world in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" delineated his recent researches and experiences in Tibet and incidentally threw a new light on the present political situation in that land.

Rev. Sankirtyana who went to Tibet for the second time early this year via Kalimpong route devoted his seven months' stay there exclusively to scholarly purposes and in the cause of his faith. He visited most of the monasteries there and unearthed manuscripts of ancient Sanskrit works originally taken from India to Tibet which were considered to have been altogether lost.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Questioned as to the present political situation in Tibet brought about by the death of the Dalai Lama, Rev. Sankirtyana said that the greatest uncertainty characterised the situation in Tibet at the moment. Tracing the genesis of the Tibetan question since 1904, when a three-cornered fight ensued for the domination of Tibet among the neighbouring powers brought it down to the death of the Dalai Lama last year, dwelling 'inter alia', on the expulsion of Tashi Lama, Dalai Lama's overtures and unsuccessful contacts with China, his opposition to the garrisoning of Tibet with Chinese forces, his decision to place himself under British protection, his several attempts to bring back Tashi Lama from his exile in China which are now all matters of common knowledge.

What is not a matter of common knowledge as yet, he said, is the four-cornered struggle that is now going on there. Soon after the death of Dalai Lama who became unpoular among his own followers for certain reforms which he had introduced a party which got the upperhand successful in sending into exile Kusho Kumbhela, the chief adviser and instrument of Dalai Lama, and in disposing of Lung Sher the Commander-in-Chief, for seven years in England.

NEW REGENCY

The strongest faction being thus disposed of a new regency was formed with Reding Lemboche or the Lama of Reding Monastery as the Regent. The present party has also revived the ancient Chhong Du or National Assembly of which the leading monks of the chief monasteries, namely, Debund with 7,000 monks, Sera with 5,000 monks and Gandan with 3,000 monks from the most important limbs. The venerable fathers of these monasteries, though quite competent in giving their verdicts in matters within their jurisdiction, are actually swayed by the dictates of the Regency in all really important political matters. Armed with the sanction and the support of this great National Assembly, the Regency is now following a programme, the destination of which according to Swamiji will be too bold even for the boldest prophets prophecy.

Placed between China and India on the one hand and between Soviet Russia and the expanding Asiatic Empire of Japan on the other, it was difficult to foresee said Rev. Sankirtyana, what the future has in store for that great land of Buddhistic faith, and of mystery and charm.—United Press.

"GREAT CENTRE OF LEARNING"

Maharana Of Udaipur Visits Benares University

BENARES, Dec. 19.

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur arrived in Benares this morning and was received at the railway station by Pandit Malaviya, who arrived here last evening. The Maharana visited the Benares Hindu University, where Pandit Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, presented His Highness with an address of welcome a large gathering of students, professors and prominent persons including His Highness the Maharaja of Benares were present.

Replying to the address the Maharana remarked that Benares had been a great centre of learning in the past and hoped that it would continue to retain that position in the present times also.—A. P.

Pt. MALAVIYA AND CONGRESS

Wardha Rumour Discredited In Bihar

(From Our Correspondent)
RANCHI (By Mail).

A statement has been made by a Congressman who has just returned from Wardhaganj to the effect that endeavours are being made there for taking Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya into 'The Fold'.

It is possible in case the statement is credible that a voluntary vacancy may be caused to get Malaviyaji into the Legislative Assembly by the back door of bye-election or that he may be approached to join issue with the Congress with regard to the forthcoming Reforms.

But the political circles here do not see the feasibility of either course.

Jullunder.—One Jamala was awarded 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and his brother was bound over for maintaining peaceful behaviour for six months, by the City Magistrate, Jullunder, on a charge of assaulting a peon of the Jullunder District Board while he had gone to receive the tax from the accused.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOSQUITO

Calcutta Corporation's Contribution To Govt.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19

The Calcutta Corporation this evening decided to contribute Rs. 16,050 to the Government towards the campaign against Anopheles Ludwii in 1934-35.

It also sanctioned grants of Rs. 10,000 to the deaf and dumb school, Rs. 6,000 to the Sarojnalini Rs. 7,000 to the Calcutta Blind School.

The scheme for improving the water supply costing over Rs. 9,75,000 also received the sanction of the 'City Fathers."—United Press.

HINDI & ENGLISH DAILIES FOR AGRA.

(From A Correspondent)
AGRA (By Mail)

Agra would soon be having a full-fledged Hindi daily newspaper which promises to be a provincial paper. The Deshbandu for which a Bombay journalist has filled a declaration as printer and publisher would come out very soon and would be sold at one pice per copy. The printing and publishing offices are located at the Ratnashram Lohamandi Agra. The same publishers have decided to issue a local English daily called "The Agra Times" purely for local purposes. Both the publications would be staunch nationalist.

Run Over By Train

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

At about 11 o'clock this morning while 353 Down Nagpur G. I. P. passenger was running between Gumgaon and Khapri at mileage 510/5, a man suddenly threw himself on the railway track and was immediately run over and killed

The police are investigating.

Broach Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).
BROACH, Dec. 18.

The meeting of the local Municipal Board was held at the municipal office under the presidency of Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai. The increment of Rs. 25 which was overdue in the pay of the Health Officer was granted. A heated debate took place on the steps to be taken for recovering the terminal tax from certain firms. Before the house can come to any decision over this question Mr. Sidabhai moved for the adjournment of the meeting, as a protest against the sentence passed on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The motion was carried.

BARBERS WIN APPEAL

High Court Sets Aside Dist. Judge's Order In Village Service Case

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Mr. Justice Madhavan Nayar delivered judgment to-day in a second appeal, holding that the barbers of Shermadevi village, Tinnevelly District, were not bound to render 'sellivrithi' service (village service) because they were in possession and enjoyment of certain lands in the area.

Lakshminarasimha Somayajiar and six others, on their own behalf and on behalf of the villagers of Shermadevi, Tinnevelly District, filed a suit before the District Munsiff of Ambasamudram against Sudalaimuthu Pandithar and ten others, barbers of the same village, for recovery of certain lands from them.

The plaintiffs alleged that the land in question belonged to the village community, that about 60 years ago their ancestors transfered those lands to the ancestors of the defendants for rendering 'sellivrithi' service, that in or about 1925 the defendants refused to perform a cremation service which under the transfer deed they were bound to perform, and that, therefore, defendents having defaulted in their duty, plaintiffs were entitled to get back possession of those lands.

Special Remuneration.

The defendants did not deny having done cremation services; but they stated that they performed that service, not in pursuance of any agreement referred to in the plaint, but for special remuneration paid to them. They could do the service only when it suited their convenience.

The district Munsiff of Ambasamudram dismissed the suit.

On appeal, the district Judge of Tinnevelly decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiffs.

Against that, the defendants preferred the present appeal to the High Court.

His Lordship held that it had not been proved that the lands belonged to the village community or that they had been transferred to the defendants by the plaintiffs. The conclusion of the District Judge that 'sellivrithi' included cremation was only a surmise which was unacceptable. His Lordship, therefore, set aside the decision of the District Judge and dismissed the suit with costs. Leave to appeal was granted.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 1 POINT

Preholiday Feeling In The Cotton Market

GOLD QUIET BUT FURTHER RISE IN SILVER

Wheat And Linseed More Active But Jute Easy

BOMBAY, Dec 20

On Thursday, cross rates were quiet but steady

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY
The New York cotton market ruled very steady. Pre-holiday atmosphere prevailed in the market.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER BETTER
London gold was quiet but silver witnessed a further small rise.

WHEAT MORE ACTIVE AND LINSEED STEADY
Wheat was more active on improved demand. Linseed ruled steady.

JUTE EASY AND RUBBER FIRM
Tin was barely steady. Jute was easy but rubber was firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DECIDEDLY BETTER
The London Stock Exchange remained inactive with no signs of any improvement in demand. Giltedged securities were decidedly better.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)
New York, Dec 20

Previous closing	12.58
To-day's opening	12.59
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.59
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)
Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.75
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.76
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 229

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 20

Pre-holiday atmosphere prevailed and operations on the whole were of a hand to mouth character but the undertone was very steady influenced by better domestic situation. The cleaning up of foreign growths and the smallness of free supply in United States had a salutary effect on prices which continued to improve despite the slowness of demand.

Trading in May commenced at 12.59 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. The market showed some scattered trade buying and covering which had a steadying effect on prices but the advance attracted some southern selling and liquidation. However on renewed buying support May again improved to 12.60.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.59 with a rise of 1 point

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 20

The following were the opening ranges.

January	(12.47/12.46) 12.47/12.46
March	(12.35/12.55) 12.58/12.57
May	(12.56/12.56) 12.59/12.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 20

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January	(6.80) 6.82
American March	(6.78) 6.79
Egyptian January	(8.51) 8.55
Egyptian March	(8.54) 8.58

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 20
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 229-8 and Rs. 230-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 229-8 with New York futures about 2 points up.

MYSORE FACTORY REGULATIONS

Dewan Disallows Adjournment Of Council In View Of Govt. Action

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

In the Mysore Legislative Council to-day Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan President, announced that the Mysore Government were engaged in considering the question of amending the Factory Regulations and will bring them in line with the recent legislation passed in British India. The matter had been referred to the Board of Industries and the Commerce Board for information.

An adjournment motion given notice of by some members to discuss this subject was disallowed on the ground that it was not of such urgent importance.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, Dec 20

Previous closing	4.94 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Dec 20

Previous closing	4.94 5/16
To-day's opening	4.94 7/16
To-day's closing	4.94
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE
London, Dec 26

Previous closing	74.84
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.84
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 20.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94-7/16 and then declined slightly to 4.94-5/8 later falling to 4.94-5/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94.

The franc opened at 74.84 where it remained practically steady subsequently moving up to 74.87.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.84.

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec 20.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 1/16d.	24 3/16d.
Forward	24 3/16d.	24 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 20.

Gold (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2

BULLION
London, Dec. 20.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 1/16d.) 24 3/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS
London, Dec. 20.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES
London, Dec. 20.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 1/4) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.30) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan	(57.71) 57.78
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 20

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/2, 65/4, and 65/7/6. The market was comparatively steadier to-day on some scattered buying and covering on better news from abroad while on the receipt of improved cables from London prices further advanced on renewed buying by speculators and closed steady at at Rs. 65/7. 65/8. 65/11/6

Gold opened steady at Rs 34/14/3, 34/14/6 and 34/15/6 There was not much activity owing to the absence of any important enquiry with operators holding off pending further developments but some slight activity was in evidence on lower sterling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/9 and 34/15/9.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 20

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3
S S Arabia Rs. 3-7-6
S S Hatimura Rs. 3-8
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-7
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-6
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-8
Kesar Rs. 13-10
Saraya Rs 13-5
Purtabpur Rs. 13-3
African Rs. 13-5
Java Spot F3.10

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 20

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 59-7/8 and May at 62-1/8. The market displayed entire lack of interest and prices sagged on unfavourable foreign advices and general feeling of apathy.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Dec 20

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.97-5/8. The market was more active on improved demand and commission house buying influenced by better Argentine reports.

ARGENTINE LINSEED
Buenos Aires, Dec 20

Argentine linseed opened steady at 11.75 for February. Prices advanced on scattered buying and good foreign demand as a result of unfavourable crop news with the price rising to 11.82 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec 20

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/8 buyers £228 1/4 sellers. Steady) £227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £10 1/4 buyers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper £31 1/2 to £32 £31 1/4 to £31 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£76) £76

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 1 8 sellers) £16 15/16 sellers
Dunlop Dec (£20 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning Dec (£18 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16) 6 5/16 paid and buyers April-June (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers £11 13/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
(May 1935)
Bombay, Dec 20

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 8 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 8 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 20
10-30 p.m

Wheat January	4 2 9
Wheat May	4 9 3
Linseed May	6 8 3

The tone closed quiet.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Jutes ruled steady. Coals were unchanged. In Teas limited business was put through at steadily anvancing rates. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government selurities were steady but had very narrow market. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities::—3 per cent New Loan 1941 1012; 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 97/4; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 111/1; 4 per cent loan 1943 105/15; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/6; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 112/10 small lot.

Bank:—Imperial Conty 405.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 58/12 small lot; Howrah Amta Lt. 105/8; Hardwar Dehra Branch 118; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 64 small lots.

Cottons:—Kescram ordy 4/15; New Victoria pref 5/4.

Coals:—Bengal 251/8 cum div; Bokaro & Ramgur 8/8; Katras Jherriah 33/8; New Manbhoom 59/12; Rewa Coal Fields 11/10.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16/4; Agarpara ordy 26 ex div; Alliance 420; Anglo-India 492/8 small lot, Bally 233/8; Barnagore 196 small lot; Birla 16/11; Budge Budge ordy 379; Champdany 209; Chitavalash ordy 31/14 small lot; Clive 35/9; Cheviot 250; Empire 44/4; Fort Gloster 624; Fort William 335 small lot; Ganges 365; Gouripore 720; Howrah 61/13; Hukumchand ordy. 17/12 small lot; Hukumchand pref 118/4; India 435; Kamarhatty 645; Kanknarrah 580; Megna 52/8; Naihati 471/8; National 26/9; Nuddea 75/8; Northbrook 54/8; Orient 231 small lot; Presidency 6/15; Reliance 81/4; Standard 383 small lots; Union 540 small lot. Waverley ordy 3/9.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/14; Reliance Firebricks 10; Muttra Elec. 10/10 cum div; Bengal Iron 4/2; Britannia Building & Iron 4/10; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/9; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 71/8; Indian Iron and Steel 8/2; Marshalls & Sons 1/14; Delhi Flour Mills 3/12; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/14; B. I. Corporation defd 1/12; Indian Rubber Manufactures 3 premium; Indian Wood Products 36; Indian Cables 3/10; Ganges Rope 298; Kalimpong Ropeway 7/8; British Ceylon Corporation 10/5; Howrah Oil 12/4; Bengal Paper ordy 103; Titaghur Paper defd 9/10 ex div; Humayan Properties 13/8 ex div; Midnapore Zemindary 77/8; India General Navigation ordy 121 small lots.

Sugar:—Carew & Co. 21/8 small lot; New Savan 13/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 328/8 small lot; Reza Sugar 138/6; Samastipur 11/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32/4; Central 64; Ethelbarrie 13/14; Dimakusi 34/4; Hasimara 47/2; Hattikhira 28/10; Okayti 477/8; Sopoi 10/10; Sonai River ordy 25/10; Tezpore ordy 11/6.—A.P.

BRIGHTER SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY FIRM AT THE CLOSE

Wall Street Narrowly Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec 20

On the Stock Exchange, after further inactivity, the sentiment at the close was brighter under the lead of giltedged securities which livened up substantially and closed very firm. The demand also expanded in other sections, notably West Africa minings and Kaffirs. Commodities markets have already been adopting usual pre-holiday calmness and there were no features of interest to report.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular early trading being very quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 3/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday Dec 13	£98
Friday Dec 14	£98 1/4
Monday Dec 17	£98
Tuesday Dec 18	£98
Wednesday Dec. 19	£98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 20
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were very quiet and featureless. Giltedgeds were firm but business was without expansion Industrials were generally very irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 5/8) £90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 7/8) £110
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2 £117 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (13 1/8) 13 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (30-4 1/2) 31-3
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-9) 114-9
Realisation 1930 (£95 1/2) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (48-3) 48-3
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-9) 138-9
P and O S N Co Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (94-0) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (9-3) 9-3
British Celonese (11-6) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £50 3/4
L M S Ford (£21) £20 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 3/4) £135 1/4
London 'G' Stock (£96) £96 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (256-3) 256-3
Goddar New (181-3) 181-3
Moddar New (75-7 1/2) 75-0
Sub Nigel (235-0) 233-9
Spring Mines (166-9) 166-9
Union Corporation (140-3) 140-3

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 20
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/60 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/56 (£116) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1945/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) 105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-7 1/2) 33-9
Donaro Tea 50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (12 1/2) 12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Rio Tintes (13 7/8) 13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (48-6) 48-0
Rand Mines (138-9) 139-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-9) 44-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 20

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 31) dol 30 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/8) dol 36 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 32 1/4) dol 81 1/4

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

S. S. City of Rangoon for Liverpool Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. M. S. Simoloer for Port Said, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

The following vessels have obtained Port clearances.

S. S. Garada for Calcutta, Agent M. M. and Co.

S. S. Simoloer for Dutch East Indies.
Indies, Agent Turner Morrison and Co.

LOADING.

S. S. Strathaird for Europe ports, Agents M. M. and Co.

S. S. President Polk for Europe and American ports, F. F. and Co.

S. S. City of Rangoon for Bhavnagar, Cochin, Karachi Rangoon, K. N. and Co.

S. S. Wartenfels for Europe and American ports, Agent Lionel Edward and Co.

S. S. Franenfels for Karachi and Kathiawar, Agent Lionel Edward and Co.

S. S. Soudan for Europe ports, M. M. and Co.

S. S. Garbeda from Kathiawar ports, Agent M. M. and Co.

S. S. Hatimura for Kathiawar, Bedi Bunder, Agent M. M. and Co.

Br. PAPER MAGNATE DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.

Death has occurred of Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer.

(Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer was the Director of Spicers Ltd., paper-makers. Baronetcy was conferred on him in 1906. was created Privy Councillor in 1902. He was the President of the London Chamber of Commerce from 1907 to 1910.)

GUJERAT STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Vigorous Preparations By Organisers

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Dec. 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel reaches Ahmedabad on January 1. He will visit Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts. It is hoped that Gujerat will give him a hearty welcome.

FIRE AT CAMBAY.

There was a big fire at Cambay which has rendered 300 persons destitute. A public meeting of citizens of Cambay was recently held to organise relief. Rs. 2,000 were collected on the spot, Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal of Ahmedabad donating Rs. 500, Sheth Kasturbhai Amarchand Rs. 201 and Khan Bahadur Dewan Saheb Rs. 101.

Reports from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Amreli and other places show that the police are taking vigorous steps to check sutta gambling.

The Government of Baroda has issued a special notification urging people to co-operate in their task to check Ank-farak and Sutta gambling.

The organisers of Gujerat States' People's Conference are making vigorous efforts to gather together workers from different States of Gujerat for the forthcoming Conference, which is to be held at Ahmedabad. The organisers of Baroda State Praja Mandal are giving active support for furthering the cause. Mr. Balvantray Mehta is already busy enlisting support at Ahmedabad.

Representatives of Vadasinor, Idar, Cambay, Baroda and other States are expected to come in large numbers to attend the conference.

It is learnt that a resolution will be moved in the session urging the Indian National Congress to take more active part in getting the just and fair demands of people of Indian States by constitutional agitation.

CIVIC BYE-ELECTION SENSATION

Court Will Take Custody Of Ballot Box, Sequel To Petition

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, Dec. 20.

The voting papers polled on the 17th instant in the Hubli Municipal bye-election were counted last evening. Citizens gathered in large number in the Municipal compound anxiously awaiting the result.

Mr. Jotiba, Sardar Party's nominee, it is reported got 379 votes against 378 for Mr. Shindhe, Progressive Party's nominee. 26 votes were invalidated. 3 were blank the total poll being 786.

Mr. Shindhe wired to the Collector praying the recounting of votes by an impartial authority and also praying for an order to keep the ballot box in police custody. Mr. Shindhe applied to the City police requesting to take necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the ballot box. Mr. Shindhe filed an election petition in the District Court this noon. The District Court granted Mr. Shindhe's prayer. The Court will take custody of the ballot box.

The whole affair has created a great sensation.

DADAR DEBATE ON "CO-OPERATION"

Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, and Inter High School Debate Competition on the respective merits of Credit and producers Co-operative from the Indian stand point was held on Sunday last in the C. L. Boys' High School Dadar, Messrs S. G. Varty, R. M. Talpade and Mr. Gokhale acted as judges. In all 9 students including two girls from Bharat Vidya Mandir Dadar participated.

Principal V. K. Joshi expressed appreciation of the Dadar Co-operative Institute in interesting the promising generation in the Co-operative movement by arranging such competitions.

REVIVES CONFIDENCE.

After the debate Mr. Varty the principal judge in his summary of the proceedings expressed his satisfaction about the quality and standard of the speeches inspite of the subject being both difficult and technical. Mr. Varty said that he saw a gloomy future in the Co-operative movement, but the zeal and interest of the boys and girls that evening definitely revived his confidence. Mr. Aphale of Vaktrittvotejak Mandal Dadar, suggested that regular study lectures on Co-operation be arranged by the Institute.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Prizes were presented to the following first five candidates. (1) Master Namjoshi, C. L. Boys' High school, Dadar, Rs. 8; (2) Miss. Kamala Mathakar Rs. 6 and (3) Miss Pradhan Rs. 5 of the Bharat Vidya Mandir Dadar, (4) Master Karmarkar Rs. 4 of the Ramchandra Bhatt High school, Parel and (5) Master Kunte of Rs. 3 C. L. Boys' High School.

Mr. B. R. Jadhav Chairman of the Institute thanked the judges and the different High Schools for their response.

TAKE TO PLOUGH-SHARES INSTEAD OF PENS

Sir H. Gowan's Advice To C. P. Youths

DHAMTARI, Dec. 20.

It is my earnest hope that in the new order of things which lies before us we shall divert our energies more and more to the countryside, for while politicians scheme and lawyers argue it is on the prosperity and contentment of the villages that the real happiness of our province is based," observed His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan Governor of the Central Provinces to-day in opening the Mission School which is run with the object of preparing young men for rural life and leadership and to turn out workers who will serve the villages.

His Excellency went on to observe that after 32 years of work in this country he believed that the rural problem was the most vital of all, far more important for the vast mass of the people than any change of the constitution. He was, therefore, glad to learn of the aim and object of the new institution and said they were working on lines, the soundness of which no well-wisher of India could deny.

DEFECT OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Sir Hyde Gowan then referred to one regrettable effect of the present educational policy which he said "has drawn the best brains of the countryside away from the villages to the cities and has taught them to use their pens and their tongues instead of the ploughshare, upon which the very life of our province depends."

He added that they had recognised the disastrous effects of that policy and now turned their thoughts to the problem of rural reconstruction.—A. P.

BARODA WORKERS' TOUR

Abbas Saheb In Mehsana Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEHSANA, Dec. 19.

On the 13th of this month Mr. Tyabji accompanied by a party of local and Baroda workers resumed his tour of this district. The first two talukas had responded very well and showed great enthusiasm but it was in this taluka that the party experienced the true lethargy and backwardness of this district. However, the first village visited by the party was that of Langhnaj, which gave a reception right royal in its splendour and enthusiasm, with music and uniformed youths. The meeting was a huge one, with very good sitting arrangement for women and children. The party appealed to the people to make the utmost use of the facilities offered by the Government, to ventilate their grievances and to join the Praja Mandal in order to strengthen the movement.

The village of Jornang was another enthusiastic village where under the inspiration of Mr. Tyabji, a Youth League was formed. The village of Balol turned out in hundreds, young men all clad in khadi shirt and cap. The white Gandhi cap is not very much in evidence in this district except in places like Kalol and Kadi. Balol was another exception. Heart-rending stories are heard of the hardships suffered by the people at the hands of Patil and Leaders.

The visit to the capital town of this district ended in a fairly large meeting and the response by the ordinary people was very good but the faint-hearted vakeels and the white-clothed gentry almost kept themselves aloof. This is by no means a unique experience.

The people are not used even to the cry of "Bande Mataram" but the party contains some youths who teach the people to sing national songs and shout slogans.

The problem of village site in which the yard is frequently claimed to be Government property has led to immense dissatisfaction and will now be taken up by the Praja Mandal.

CUTCH PARISHAD PROPAGANDA TOUR

(From A Correspondent).
BHUJ, Dec. 20.

The Cutch Parishad President's tour amalgamated with the Vagad tour of the Committee, consisting of Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas and others, appointed for the purpose by the Bhuj Parishad will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst. from Anjar and Varsamedi, and hold meetings in more than 50 centres in the Anjar, Bhachau, Rahpar, and Khadir districts and will last for a fortnight.

The Vagad people are requested to carry out successfully the programme according to the details already notified.

DULL AND FEATURELESS COTTON MARKETS

Prices Steady In The Absence Of Business

LIGHT OFFERINGS AND SMALL TRADE BUYING

Professional Operators Await Further Developments

Bombay, Dec 20

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Prices declined 3 points during the early part of the day on scattered selling influenced by weakness of Wall Street but later on there was small trade buying which resulted in a rise of 4 points from the lowest level. Offerings were light and professional operators are still inclined to await further developments. The market closed unchanged to a rise of points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.75c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and in the absence of any important business prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.77c. per lb.

There continues utter absence of any speculative activity and with Government taking keen interest to raise cotton prices, it is difficult to think about the next move. Statistically the situation has greatly improved as compared with past years and there is also a sympathetic rise in cotton prices. Thus the improvement in the statistical situation is well discounted and in the absence of any definite news regarding the prospective crop, operators are nervous to take any bold action. Outside growths have replaced American cotton to some extent and while it is generally believed that the Bankhead Bill will be kept in force next year but there exists some doubt about loans and quota to each state. The general feeling is in favour of higher prices but operators lack confidence and are hesitating to buy at present.

LITTLE INDUCEMENT.

A New York firm writes:—"With no cotton for sale in the South at prices in line with futures, with no hint yet that the Government will sell, even though some think it would be advisable for it to do so, with a virtual corner of the spot supply existing and becoming possibly more acute and with indications from Washington that they will not recede from a policy of crop control, it becomes evident that little inducement exists for lower prices so far as 1934 crop options are concerned."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Wednesday at a rise of one point with May 6.75. The market was dull and featureless. There was a marked absence of any business. During the early part of the day a rise of 2 points was registered on scattered buying as offerings were light but later on there was some long liquidation which caused a setback of 3 points in prices from the highest level reached during the first hour of the session. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 1 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one point. At the close January was 5-45, March 5.44 and May 5.44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was some enquiry in this section. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 8.91. Uppers futures advanced 1 to 3 points and spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.73d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active with increased demand: Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 to 8 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 7 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N Y. May Highest
(1-3 p.m.) 12.59+.01
N. Y. May Lowest
(10-11 a.m.) 12.55—.03
Liverpool May Highest
(10-15 a.m.) 6.76+.02
Liverpool May Lowest
(3-45 p.m.) 6.73—.01

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 19th inst. (5-27 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Raynolds and Gibson:—

Cotton—situation remaining unchanged; we still advise buying on easy markets for moderate profit

Rubber.—Look for steady improvement after New Year. April/June 6 1/2 to 6 5/8. July/September 6 11/16 to 6 13/16.

Copper—Next week or two possibly little easier £28-10-0

Wheat.—Undecided, present level beginning to attract purchase 5/0 3/8.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market acting well notwithstanding easier securities. Doubt about the outcome of Germany barter negotiation

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Local liquidation owing to weakness in Stock market offset by good trade demand. Our opinion remains unchanged."

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Silver.—On reports of the American Government having bought 4 million ounces in London with the likelihood of further purchases, local prices recovered sharply yesterday on general buying and it was rumoured that one large bloc of purchases was indirectly for U. S. A. account.

Senator Borah states he has a majority vote to force the Administration to bring about the desired bi-metallism which he believes will solve the world's gold problem and lead to International stabilisation of currencies.

Copper:—According to U. S. A statistics the foreign consumption of copper last month was the largest on record and totalled 201 million lbs.

We continue to advise purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 19

January 1935	.. ..	12.50
March 1935 ..	.. ..	12.58
May 1935 ..	.. ..	12.58
July 1935 ..	.. ..	12.58
October 1935	.. ..	12.43
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 19

December 1934	.. ..	12.43
January 1935	.. ..	12.45
March 1935 ..	.. ..	12.58
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.77

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcel, Dec./Jan. sellers 23/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Dec. 19

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-3/8

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 19

New York 10-55 a.m.—

January 1935	.. ..	12.46
March 1935	.. ..	12.53
May 1935	.. ..	12.55
New York Noon Call—		
January 1935	.. ..	12.45
March 1935	.. ..	12.55
May 1935	.. ..	12.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 19.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 19.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
December 1934 ..		6.81
January 1935 ..	6.80	6.78
February 1935 ..		6.77
March 1935	6.78	6.76
April 1935		6.74
May 1935	6.75	6.73
June 1935		6.71
July 1935		6.70
August 1935		6.65
September 1935 ..		6.60
October 1935 ..		6.54
November 1935 ..		6.54
Middling Spot ..		7.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 19

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—		
December 1934	.. ..	8.50
January 1935 ..	.. ..	8.60
March 1935 ..	.. ..	8.54
May 1935 ..	.. ..	8.54
July 1935 ..	.. ..	8.53
October 1935..	.. ..	8.48
F.G.F. Spot ..	.. ..	8.91

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 19.

BROACH:—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.67
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.97
C. P. OOMRA —		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.39
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple	..	5.69
BENGAL —		
Good	.. ..	3.69
Fine	.. ..	3.70
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.80
SCINDE —		
Good	.. ..	3.70
Fine	.. ..	3.80
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.90

SEEDS.
London, Dec. 19.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Dec. sellers £9/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/11/3.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/16/3

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont'l) C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/15/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £10/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Dec 19.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan sellers 18/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 20

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec 35
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-February
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Dec./Jan Jan
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Dec-18th inst 11/16 p.c 19th inst
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb-July.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 115 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 3/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 20th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 20th inst.
Java/London 7.27 19th inst.
London/Paris 74.84 19th inst.
London/Belgium 21.10 1/2 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.24 19th inst.
London/Italy 57.71 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 19th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th inst
London/New York 4.94 5/16 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/2 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £7-0-9 18th inst £7-0-9 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 15/16 18th inst 24 1/16 19th inst
Silver London Forward 24 1/16 18th inst 24 3/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 18th inst. 54 1/8 19th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c 18th inst. 5/8 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 18th inst 18th inst. 11/16 p.c. 19th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Tight.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Dec. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged
Bombay per cwt. ,,
Karachi per cwt. ,,

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 19.

Spot, ...	24-1/16
Forward	24-3/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0-9-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London Dec. 19,

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 19.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	.. ..	12,28-1/2
Amsterdam	.. ..	7.30-1/2
Brussels	.. ..	21.10-1/2
Madrid	.. ..	36.09
Milan	.. ..	57.71
Berne	.. ..	15.24
Paris	.. ..	74.84
Prague	.. ..	118.00

T. T. London on New York
Closing rate .. 4.94-5/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 19

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	91
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	90-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-7/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	107-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ..	137-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43-3/8
P. & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 19.

	£
Copper Brazier	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	35
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	11-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F.O.B.	228-1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 19.

Messrs Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Doll.
Amer. Forn Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	11
Electric Bond Common	7 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	34 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	37
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel.	104
Western Union Telg	32 3/
Radio Corp	5 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	7
Erie R R	12
Rennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	106
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	24
Amr Tobacco B	82
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	11
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	27
General Motors	31
Packadr Motor	5
General Electric	18
St Oil of N. J	41
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	19 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	31
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Radio B Pfd	42

Market reacting on selling of utilities due to new threat of Government competition and lower rates.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 20

As anticipated there is a fairly good recovery in silver prices. America is now free buyer of silver in London and all offerings are well absorbed. The local market is healthy as the recent heavy loug liquidation has improved the technical situation and the overbought situation is now corrected. We look for steady rise in prices and prefer to buy on all declines. To-day Magsar delivery was active and prices fluctuated within a range of six annas. The highest being Rs. 65/8 and the lowest Rs 65/2. The gold market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 8 0
Magsar delivery	65 9 0
Posh delivery	65 12 0
Ready gold	34 14 0
Magsar delivery	34 14 3
Posh delivery	34 15 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal Dec. 19.

December	53.50+.35
March	54.15+.40
May	55.05+.45

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 18th December	7,744
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	295,81
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	282,037
Increase	13,778

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 19

March	1.77—01
May	1.82—01
July	1.85—01
September	1.89—01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 19

December 56 3/8 plus 3/8d
March 60 3/8 plus 3/8d
May 62 5/8 plus 5/8d
July 64 1/8 plus 3/8d

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

	cwts.
Wheat	9,749
Linseed	3,852
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	128
Gingellyseed	1,190
Poppyseed	7
Groundnuts	13,762
Castorseed	984
Rice	23,602
Myrabollams	7,707
Cottonseed	5,787
Mowraseed	9
Gram	2,118
Joowar	687
Barley	337
Bajree	6,232
	tons.
Coal	1,591
	bales
Khandesh	3,669
Central India	228
Barsi-Nugger	622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	397
Berar	3,933
Central Provinces	1,680
Dhollera	1,010
N. W. Provinces	643
Sind-Punjab	3,382
Broach	226
Compta-Dharwar	641
Western-Northerns	431
Egyptians	2,275
East Africans	799
Total cotton	19,597

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 20.

Following unchanged New York advices the local cotton market opened steady at Rs 228 for Broach A/M delivery. There was a limited business and prices declined annas four to Rs 227/12 under scattered long liquidation. At this level the market was quiet but steady with very little business.

To-day being Indore settlement there was some professional buying. Liverpool market was 3 points higher and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	229 2 0
Oomra D J	213 12 0
Oomra March	210 8 0
Bengal D J	148 8 0
Bengal March	151 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec 19

	Extra Sprfine	Sup. Fine	F G	Good
M G—				
Bengal U 1	... 155	152	149	146
Punjab	... 155	152	149	146
Rajputana	... 155	152	149	146
Oomra No 3	223	220	217	213 ...
C P No. 1	239	236	233	229 ...
C P No. 2	230	227	224	220

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 20

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	168
Bengal Fine	145	158
Bengal F G	140	153
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146	158
Sindh-Punjab F G	140	153
Wardha-Hingt	...	237
Nagpur-Sarner	...	237
Pundhurna	...	227
Yeotmal	...	224
Arvi	... ...	224
Ellichpur	... ...	222
Amraoti-Berar	208	218
Khamgaon	...	220/224
Mulkapur	...	217
Khandesh	202	216
Jalna/Sailu	207	217
Broach Fine	230	...
Punjab/American	...	263
Punjab/American mix	...	258
Cambodia	...	293/298
Miraj/Sangli	...	223/233
Compta Good	...	228/238
Bagalkot	...	218
Kampala	383	...
Busoga	380	...
Jinja	378	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 20
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	3,060	29,076
Central India	228	6,321
Barsi and Nagar	692	15,955
Hyderabad-Gaorani	397	2,224
Berar	3,933	30,324
Central Provinces	1,680	9,959
Total Oomras	9,990	93,859
Dholera	1,010	24,507
N.-W. Provinces	643	3,542
Rajputana	...	1,665
Sind-Punjab	3,382	50,124
Broach	226	6,065
Coompta and Dharwar	641	22,119
Westerns-Northerns	431	17,102
Cocoanada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	23,737
Persian	...	2,127
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	3,074	66,702
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	3
Total	19,397	315,212

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 13th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,782	94,997
Japan and China	3,608	198,342
Coast Ports	...	6,745
Up-country by Rail	...	49,957
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	18,281
Total	8,390	368,322

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 19-12-34	3228000	5343000
Receipts yesterday 19-12-34	8000	23000
Exports to date 19-12-34	2240000	3880000
Stock at Ports 14-12-34	3119000	4105000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-12-34	932000	2203000
Stock at Liverpool 14-12-34	912000	872000
Visible Supply 14-12-34	6824000	9185000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-34	5663000	8396000
Quantity out of Sight 14-12-34	4157000	5764000

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1934 VAIDA

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

Bombay, Dec 20

	Rs a p.
9 a.m	6 8 6
12 noon	6 8 6
3 p.m.	6 8 6
5 p.m.	6 8 3

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Dec 20

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 30/12/6, Highest Rs. 30/13; Lowest Rs. 30/7/6; Closing Rs. 30/8/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 36/11; Lowest Rs. 36/2/6; Closing Rs 36/4/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 22; Highest Rs 22/3; Lowest Rs. 21/13; Closing Rs. 21/14

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/9; Highest Rs. 22/14; Lowest Rs. 22/7; Closing Rs. 22/11

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 19

December	0.97 1/4—1 5/8c
May	0.98 1/4—1 1/4c
July	0.92 1/2—1 1/4c

Sudden Realising In Tata Steel Shares

MILL AND CEMENT SHARES QUIET

Market Displays Good Undertone

BOMBAY, December 20.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this brief session, there was a fairly good turnover. The Market opened strong with an active demand for Tata Steel Shares at higher prices. But towards the close there was sudden realising by bull operators, which wiped off the improvement and Tata Steel deferred shares closed at Rs. 418/-.

Mill and Cement shares were quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Hydro-Electric shares also fluctuated within a narrow range, owing to restricted business.

The action of the Market continued to be depressive, with a good undertone. There is scarcity of offerings, as most of these regular-dividend-paying shares are firmly held by investors.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Dec 20.

100 Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
520 Bombay Dyeing	927 8
250 Bradbury	103 12
100 Century	313 2
100 Central India	330 0
100 Colaba	133 2
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	193 12
1000 Hindustan	1390 0
100 Indore	110 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	83 12
100 Kohinoor	213 2
250 Laxmi	356 4
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	205 0
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	101 4
100 Swadeshi	228 12
100 Swan	65 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Dec 20.

Bombay Dyeing 931, 928, 930, 928, 927
Century 315, 313
Kohinoor 213, 216, 215, 217, 218
New Great 205
Simplex 100, 101
Swadeshi 230, 228
Bundi 34/8, 35/2, 34/14, 14/12
Indian Cement 368, 366, 368, 367, 363
Tata Steel Dfd. 492, 488, 491, 487, 490, 485, 483, 478
Tata Steel ord 113, 112/12, 112/4, 112/8, 111, 110/4, 110/8
Bombay Steam 308, 310
Bombay Burma 398, 395, 396, 395, 391, 393, 392
Tata Hydro 166/14, 167/3
Andhra 1661, 1660, 1657, 1655
Tram 160/15.
Power 1437, 1440, 1437, 1438, 1440, 1437, 1435

25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1607 8
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	35 2
500 Imp.	1615 0
125-500 Imp. Country	405 0
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	6 2
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 12
70 Gwalior	121 8
250 Indian	365 0
40 Katni Def.	1200 0
100 Kani Ord.	338 12
75 Okha	192 8
10 Punjab	25 0
100 Shahabad	345 0
70 United	69 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
1600 Andhra Valley	1655 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bom. Tram	136 15
100 Bom. Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	167 3
100 Tata Power	1435 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	852 3
100 Ahm. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	89 4
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	778 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	39 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	478 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	110 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	207 8
50 Belapur Sugar XD.	241 14
250 Bombay Steam	310 0
125 Bom. Burma	392 3
50 Bombay Burma County	131 14
8sh. Bri. Petrol	4-1-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	148 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	511 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Dec. 20.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101 2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116 2
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/0
5 per cent 1935 101/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/15
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Promissory notes opened at 97 to improve to 97/2 6 to close steady as above.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 19

February 11.73—04
March 11.84 plus 01

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Dec 19

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Arrival cotton and Kappas 53 Carts. Rajakumar Kalyanmal and Hukumchand Mills buying.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 21
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 17 19
Tilseed Rs. 30 34
Linseed Rs. 26 27
Jawar Rs. 16 17
Bajara Rs. 18 19
Tuar Rs. 16 18
Ajavan Rs. 18 20
Oil cakes Rs. 10 12
Cottonseed Rs. 9 10
Moog (green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (black) Rs. 10 12
Dhana Rs. 30 35
Kappas Malwi Rs. 55 58
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 54 56
Kappas Anjad Rs. 57 60
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 95 102
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 87 90
Cotton Broach Opening per candy of 784 lbs. 228/12
Cotton closing opening per candy of 784 lbs. 229
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/12
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7
Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 1/12
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 10 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/10
Chandara Brand 7 as. to 1/8
Bharmal 6 as. to 1/4
Otur Brand 5 as. to 1/5
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 46
100 Indore Malwa United Mills 167
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 188
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 113
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 103
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 48
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4/8
100 Binod Mills Ltd 140
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 30
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—
Gold Bar per tola 36/4
Silver per 100 tolas 67

1000 Port Canning	582 8
15 Scindia	14 14
30 Tata Construction	84 0
25 Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
7 p.c Bom Tram	82 0
5 p c Central India	511 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	131 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 8

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1934

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Help To Give Them Fresh Start In Life

PLIGHT OF KARNATAK PEASANTS

Humanity Must Instil Enthusiasm To Save Them

The following appeal has been issued by Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, Chairman and Secretary, respectively of the Canara Farmers' Relief Committee:

It is full three months that the Canara Farmers' Relief Committee came out with its report about the acute distress prevailing in the two Talukas of Siddapur and Ankola.

Hard Struggle

The Committee has been struggling hard with its slender resources to give some immediate relief to families utterly destitute and to conduct two Children's Homes which had been started to shelter children whose relatives were all in prison.

Relieve Destitution

It can now be said that the time has arrived when a wider appeal has to be made and a serious attempt launched to see that there is no destitution hereafter and that the families are made to stand on their own legs so that they can labour for themselves and have an honest living.

To recount a few of the facts regarding the losses and the present condition of the peasants of these two talukas would just be in place here.

The story of the sufferings which these peasants underwent has been already heard by all and needs no repitition here. It is sufficient to mention the actual economic losses here as that would give a fairly vivid idea of the distress prevailing by now.

WHAT THEY HAVE LOST.

In the two talukas of Siddapur and Ankola 800 Khatedar families suffered heavily. Out of them 450 families lost movables and cattle by attachments, to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The remaining families lost most of their lands by forfeiture and also movables and cattle worth Rs. 20,000. One hundred and sixty-six of the families had their houses too confiscated. The houses alone are deemed to have cost not less than a lakh of rupees to build and the lands forfeited were worth anywhere between 15 to 16 lakhs. The total number of acres forfeited is 2025, of which more than 1,000 acres is garden land growing betel-nut, pepper and cardamom, the remaining being paddy land.

THEIR PLIGHT.

We must now imagine as to what must have been the plight of the 350 families consisting of 1,931 souls when deprived of the only means of their existence. And the majority of these families, especially in Siddapur, were in the very midst of primeval forests. For three long years since 1932 they have been entirely thrown on their own resources and the help that they have been able to get from outside has been very meagre. It was only since July last when the Committee could openly investigate into the actual extent of distress that some regular help has been given to utterly destitute people who could not find any employment however hard they may try.

PUT THEM ON THEIR LEGS.

But no such help can continue indefinitely, nor is such help edifying either to them that give or to them that take. Relief that can make them stand on their own legs is the need of the hour and that alone can solve the problem. In order to be able to do that, those who are homeless must have at least huts if not houses to live in, those who have lost all must have enough cattle and implements for agriculture, those who have absolutely no land must have some lands on some terms so that they can labour and earn their bread. Not less than two lakhs would be required for doing all this, which will certainly help the 350 families to become self-supporting. Though this seems to be a big sum, it is nothing if we compare with it the problem that we mean to solve. But if every one who feels for the cause acts and pays his mite, the problem is not beyond solution. Every one who pays, even if it be but a small sum, helps to that extent the peasant who deserves all sympathy and every kind of help.

THEIR UNSTINTED LOYALTY

The Relief Committee does not and cannot aim at a complete rehabilitation of all the peasants. That would mean the restoration of all property to them. The peasants in fact do not claim anythnig at all. Their loyalty is unstinted, their suffering ungrudging and their attitude always cheerful and brave. But it is this attitude of theirs that must make us all the most conscious of our duties towards them.

QUESTION OF HUMANITY

It is to-day a question of sheer humanity as to whether a group of honest peasants who are willing to toil and sweat for bread should be left in the wilderness, without the means and scope for labouring or whether they should be given the minimum opportunities to stand on their own legs. They are like men stranded after a ship-wreck or left helpless after an earthquake.

THIS IS THE TIME

So if there is some sense of humanity living in us, this is the time and the place to extend a helping hand to these brethren of ours; if charity rules in our hearts this is the opportunity for it to show itself; lastly if we have in us the love for man as man this is the occasion to prove it.

Vice-Admiral Dunbar Nasmith the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who has retired, sailed For England on Thursday.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF TAKES CHARGE

Sir S. E. Bilimoria (3rd from left) took charge from Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha, the retiring Sheriff (1st from left) on Wednesday. Photo shows the two Sheriffs with Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice who administered the Oath, and Mr. Nemazi, Deputy Sheriff (extreme right).

IN GRIP OF EPIDEMIC

Malaria Menace Spreads In Ceylon: 750,000 Affected

COLOMBO, Dec. 20.

The malaria epidemic which started in the North Western and North Central Provinces is fast spreading to other parts of the Island.

According to the latest reports available almost the whole Island is now affected and one in nine of the Island's population is down with the epidemic. Statistics show that about 750,000 people are now ill and the popular belief is that the million mark will be reached very soon.

On the heels of malaria dysentery and enteric fever are also raging and the death rate too is on the increase. Relief organisations are distributing food and medicine among the villagers.—United Press.

WOMAN'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The report of a daring daylight robbery on a running train involving the loss of about Rs. 15,000 has been received from Sodhran railway station on the N. W. R. It appears that the wife of a professor of Shahpur was travelling alone in an inter-class ladies compartment when a ruffian boarded the train as it was in motion. The intruder after threatening the lady to kill her if she moved, threw her trunk containing jewellery and cash amounting Rs. 15,000 out of the compartment and himself jumped out. The empty trunk was later found on the track. The Waziraoad police are investigating.—A. P.

Kapole Conferences At Amreli

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Dec. 20.

The Silver Jubilee of Amreli Kapole boarding will be celebrated on 30th inst., under presidentship of Sheth Ishwardas Laxmidas, at Amreli.

A conference of Kapole educational institutions will be held on 31st inst., under the presidency of Sheth Manordas Tribhovandas Varjivandas, to consider educational problems.

On the 1st January a conference of past and present boarders of all Kapole boarding and 'balashrams' will meet under the presidentship of Mr. Maganlal Harjivandas Gandhi. Essays on educational problems are invited from educational workers to be read in the session.

ARTICLE NOT OFFENSIVE

Lahore Order Sets Aside Forfeiture Order On Virjanand Press

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A Full Bench of the High Court set aside this afternoon both the Government orders, firstly demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from the Virjanand Press, and secondly, forfeiting the press to His Majesty. The security had been demanded for the publication of the story of "Veer Bala Mary" of Russia.

After referring to the story of Mary Spread of Russia, who was sentenced to death for the murder of a Russian Governor, the Chief Justice, in the course of the judgment, remarked that the article narrated a historical incident, and might even be described as literary work. "In my opinion it cannot be said that the story of an event which occurred in Russia under the Czarist regime could be said to incite anyone to commit a murder in this country under wholly dissimilar conditions." The article could not apply to Indian conditions and hence the order for security could not stand.

Regarding the confiscation of the press, the Chief Justice remarked: "It cannot, in my opinion have been the intention of the legislature to enact that if a keeper who had a notice served on him, completely severed his connection with the press and sold his interest in it to a third party, that third party, having deposited the security and having been accepted as the keeper, should be penalised by having the press confiscated because the original owner refused to deposit security."

The petitioners were given costs in each case.—A. P.

OUR NEW
Rs. 1,000 PRIZES
COMPETITION
FOR
X'MAS
WILL COMMENCE
FROM
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY the 22nd.

INDORE BAN ON JAIN MUNIS

Digambers Protest Against Restrictions On Their Movements

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 20.

The All-India Digamber Jains much aggrieved by the law enacted recently by the Holkar Government restricting free movement of Digamber Jain Munies. The All-India, especially the Indore Digamber Jains, prayed for its withdrawal, but no decision has yet been taken by the Holkar Government.

All local Digamber Jains who are deeply pained assembled together on the 10th instant and decided by a resolution not to perform any ceremonial functions or festivals, nor to arrange any entertainments or panchayat feasts till a favourable order is passed by the Holkar Government in the matter and the law restricting the movement of Munis is cancelled.

As a consequence of this resolution, all celebrations and functions that were to take place from the 22nd to 26th instant in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Raoraja Sir Seth Hukumchand for which all necessary preparations had been made are postponed.

RAIPUR'S NEW HOSPITAL OPENED

Governor's Appeal To Contribute To Fund

RAIPUR, Dec. 19.

The new hospital was declared open to-day by His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces.

His Excellency observed that those who built and endowed hospitals were like settlers who pushed forward the frontiers of civilisation into jungle country and asked them to remember that disease like the jungle was a relentless enemy and therefore they should not relax their effort in combating it.

Sir Hyde Gowan proceeded to emphasise the need of adequate equipment of the hospital with staff and modern instruments of healing and referred to the project of the All-India Silver Jubilee Fund. He said: "As you know it is the intention that we should raise next year an All-India Silver Jubilee Fund which will be handed over to four central charitable bodies. In especial, the funds will be used for the benefit of women and children." His Excellency, therefore, made a personal appeal to all to contribute to the fund.—A. P.

INDIA'S VERDICT ON J. P. C. SCHEME

"C. R." Pleads Against Use Of Official Votes In Legislatures

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:

It is quite possible for the British Government to get the Government of India Bill passed by Parliament and force it on India without her consent. And India will certainly continue to struggle for her emancipation in spite of this.

If, however, for whatever reason Britain wishes to know Indian opinion on the subject, she should not use false weights and measures. The issue was put very plainly before the whole electorate and members have been returned on that specific issue to the Indian Assembly.

Assembly And J. P. C. Report

When the J.P.C. report comes up before the new Assembly for consideration, it would be an advantage to all concerned, following the Burma precedent, to have the views of the elected members only recorded, whatever may be the outcome of it.

To seek to adulterate that decision with the votes of the official nominated members who are not free to hold or express any independent opinions other than that dictated by Government, and who in any case do not pretend to represent the people of India is really improper.

It would be better not to take the opinion of the Assembly at all, and rely only on coercion than to make a false count of votes beginning with 27 instead of one and make forty-seven artificially equivalent to seventy three. There may be some show of reason though but little in respect of the fourteen nominated members, but not even a shadow of reason can be urged to count official heads in eliciting Indian opinion.

STAGE MANAGEMENT?

The various provincial councils are also seeking to express their opinion on the J.P.C. Report. This may be stage-management by the Government or it may be a genuine feeling that opinions should be recorded in all the provinces. In the latter case it is to ignore the fact frankly admitted even in London that the country as a whole has expressed its opinion on this specific issue and in an unmistakable manner through a direct vote of the electorate. The provincial councils now functioning are bodies constituted four years ago and without reference to this issue, and are now running through an extended period of life. Any politician or journalist is free to express his opinion on the J.P.C. Report and likewise every member of the local provincial councils has also a right to express his individual opinion. But to take a vote of councils as such, when everybody knows they were elected without reference to this issue and are continuing their lives by the grace of the Executive Government beyond the period to which they were elected, is a purposeless proceeding with no meaning or use in any honest enquiry.

If these Councils had been dissolved at the expiry of their normal period and the sitting members had stood now for election, a majority of them would certainly have been defeated on the Reform issue or perhaps in any case.

DOUBLE ADULTERATION.

If in taking the opinion of these superannuated and unrepresentative Councils, official and nominated members are also to dump their votes it would be a double adilteration and the resulting product wholly unidentifiable. It is better that coercion is left to itself without being propped up in this or other ways.

If non-official elected members in the various provincial councils wish to retain any influence in the country, they should refrain from helping any plot to disregard the opinion of a whole people and force an unworkable, reactionary and retrograde constitution on India.

NO OBSCENE ADVT. HENCEFORTH

Proposed Legislation In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The 'Associated Press' understands that the Government of India is likely to undertake legislation during the forthcoming session of the central legislature subjecting to censorship pictorial advertisement by cinema houses either in newspapers or through handbills and posters. This legislation aims at eliminating of obscene advertisement and the authorities expect that once legislation is passed, producers of films would take care in sending out pictorial advertisements likely to be objected to by the censor.—A. P.

Munshi Meer Shakrulla Dead

JALGAON, Dec. 20.

Munshi Meer Shukrulla, a prominent Mahomedan Congressman of Jalgaon, who was an ex-president of the District Congress Committee, died here on Tuesday night at the age of 69 after a protracted illness. The burial procession took place on Wednesday morning. The deceased always took a prominent part in Congress activities.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S REGRET

The Bombay Suburban D. C. Committee has passed a resolution of condolence stating that the passing away of Munshi Shukrulla is "a loss to Maharashtra in general", and making reference to his "exemplary service to India".

CONFINED IN SOLITARY CELL

Labour Leader Suffering From Eye Trouble In Coimbatore Jail

COIMBATORE, Dec 20.

Mr. Amir Hyder Khan a labour leader, who is now a state prisoner at Coimbatore Central Jail, confined in a solitary cell has been suffering for the past one month from eye trouble.

It is understood that he is not being given all the medical facilities for which a State Prisoner is entitled.

A letter to this effect, it is alleged, written by Hyder Khan from the prison on November 30 last to a friend in Madras reached the destination only two days ago.

The authorities are being moved for an interview with the prisoner.—United Press.

Karachi Lorry Owners' Threat To Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

Karachi lorries are faced with the prospect of Christmas holiday if the strike threat of motor lorries and cars as announced by the Transport and Carriers' Association materialises. It is stated though heavy lorries are licensed to carry load of five tons and light lorries of two and a half tons, for the past one month and a half, the police have been taking action against lorries carrying the above load.

A deputation of the Association waited on the Police Superintendent but with no avail. A strike is engineered and December 21st is fixed for starting it.

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